The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia: BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

VOL. III, NO. 128 BOMBAY: MONDAY MAY 31, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY.				
5th June	Mooltan	10000	....	..
12th ,,	Arabia	8000	....	..
19th ,,	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
26th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	..	..
SUNDAY.				
4th July	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
11th ,,	Khyber	9000	....	..
18th ,,	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
25th ,,	Caledonia	8000	....	..
1st August	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkon and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons	Arrival.	Departur
Bombay Maru	G. Ota	4625	24th May	4th June
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	2784	31st May	12th June
KanagawaMaru	K. Hiro	6288	17th June	29th June
KamakuraMaru	S. Nishimura	6120	20th June	2nd July

For Freight apply to:—

E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,60,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Karachi about	Leave Bombay about.
City of Sparta*	5415	..	12th June
City of London	9000	22nd June	....
City of Lahore	6947	22nd June	..

*This steamer (City of Sparta) is not fitted with wireless telegraphy.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	603	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK.

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For Further particulars regarding freight Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... ,, 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsein	Liaoyang
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien	Shanghai
Hong Kong	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	New York	Tsingtau
	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.

Capital £1,200,0
Reserve Fund £1,800,00
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M	Tients'
Penang	Bangkok	Tsing'
Puket	Batavia	(No China.)
Taiping (F.M.S.	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00 000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 84.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMER as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels Tons. Sailing date. Time. Routes.

"LHASA," 2,184, Friday 4th June †Direct.

†On arrival of the English Mail.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,184 tons, after arrival of English Mail steamer on Friday, 4th June connecting at Karachi with S. S. "DUMRA," (Passengers only) for Muskat, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "RAHMANI," on or about 31st May calling at Karachi, Bunder Abbas, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "BARPETA," 3,283 tons, on Thursday, 3rd June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PUNDUA," 3,305 tons, on or about 7th June, calling at Mombassa and Zanzibar.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

31st May, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Castalia"	6388	Capt. Wm. Kelso	3rd June 1915
S. S. "Olympia"	5124	J. L. Henderson	about middle of July, 1915.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor, Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties; Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments;

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines,

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

and

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 421

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid Up ..... Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

When in need of a throat relief get Zymole Trokeys. They are the most improved form of medication for an irritated throat or a tight cough. A trial will convince you. 12

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Governme... Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Post Box 151.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 203 *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439

BROADWOOD'S.

THE

ENGLISH PIANO

FOR

AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME

Upright Models—Rs. 780/-, Rs. 950/-, Rs. 1,100/-, & Rs. 1,300/-
Horizontal Grands—Rs. 1,650/- & Rs. 1,950/-.

The musical characteristics of BROADWOOD'S instruments are far in advance of those of the usual construction of Pianos, and they possess every quality desired by the most exacting musician.

Broadwood's Steel Barless models, both Grand and Upright, are entirely new departures in Piano construction. Like so many other great BROADWOOD improvements is a beautiful simplification of design, and at the same time immensely facilitates the production of tone-quality of hitherto unattainable purity and breadth. Their latest tropical models are now on view at the

Sole Agents for

JOHN BROADWOOD AND SONS,

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,600,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama.
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. half yearly.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £500,000

Head Office: Grace Church Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang Singapur, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stock and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Rs. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

HUPMOBILE—A Car which is staunch, silent and powerful. Rs. 4,750 net with self-starter and complete equipment. Arrange for a trial.

Agents.—

BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,
Elphinstone Circle and
531—5. Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 765

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—FOR CRUSHED STONE and DUST. Large stock for immediate delivery F. O. R. Bombay. Apply to:—
S. D. KAPADIA,
659 82, Nagdevi Street, Bombay.

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 832

SANITARY WARES SUPPLIERS.—ABUSBHOY ABDULALLY, largest dealer in Sanitary sundries, Cast Iron, Rain Water, Soil and Lead and W. I. Galvanized and Earthenware Pipes and Fittings, Brass Taps, Tiles, Lavatories, etc., etc., 198, Nagdevi St. 524

CHIRABAZAR TUITION CLASS prepares efficiently and most successfully students for BOOK-KEEPING & ACCOUNTANCY with GUARANTEED results and at moderate rates. Postal tuition and tuitions at students' HOMES undertaken. Apply
170 130, CHANDANWADI, Bombay.

ADVANCES made on approved personal security and the security of the house hold furniture, carriages, motor car, merchandise goods and moveable and immoveable properties, etc., to the extent of two lakhs. Brokers need not apply. Apply to Box No. 1000, c/o., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 835

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

WE are Sole Agents for ARGYLL, CHARRON, DELAGE, MAXWELL, TALBOT, A.C., SWIFT, LAGONDA, HORSTMANN etc., Touring and Light Cars, and for P. & M., A. J. S., and PREMIER Motor Cycles.
THE AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD.,
New Queen's Road,
Bombay.
Telephone:—No. 2180.
Telegrams:—"Aeroplane" Bombay.
11

WANTED.

WANTED FIRST CLASS ENGINEER for temporary engagement to relieve permanent Engineer. Apply with copies of testimonals salary wanted to MANAGER, Krishna Mills, Beawar. 834

WANTED immediately an experienced BANDMASTER. Free quarters offered and pay Rs. 200—250 per month. Apply with testimonials BAND PRESIDENT, 123rd Outram's Rifles, Shillong, Assam. 185

LA MARTINIERE, CALCUTTA.—Owing to the appointment of a member of the staff to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, an Assistant Master will be required on June 23rd, to teach the ordinary class subjects in one of the Middle Forms of the School. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem, furnished quarters, and certain allowances.
If the master appointed is able to teach Urdu up to the Government Lower Standard he would also be appointed Urdu Teacher and receive an additional Rs. 50 per mensem. A master able to teach singing might increase his remuneration by Rs. 25 per mensem.
Applications are invited from European or Anglo-Indian gentlemen who have had successful experience. Copies only of testimonals are to be sent.—Address the PRINCIPAL. 183

WANTED.

WANTED a DRAWING TEACHER who is a Matriculate or School Final. Apply sharp with terms to the MANAGER, Madressa Ahmadia, Rander, 821

WANTED 7 SIGNALLERS for service, abroad on Rs. 65. Apply to SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, 201 Hornby Road, Bombay. 851

WANTED.—A MECHANICAL ENGINEERING DRAUGHTSMAN AND ESTIMATOR. Apply OAKES & Co., Ltd, Beehive Foundry, Madras. 849

WANTED—TYPIST for Solicitors' Office. Shorthand Typist preferred. Apply with copy of certificates and lowest pay acceptable to Box No. 380 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 852

WANTED—A second hand reliable 3½ H. P. MOTOR BIKE with free engine, better if with speed gear and side car. Apply to M. C. WATCHMAKER, No. 2436, East Street, Poona. 838

WANTED—A COMPETENT and ENERGETIC SOLICITOR, as ASSISTANT by a Parsi Solicitor of several years' standing restarting work. Wanted also a Managing Clerk. Apply to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle'." 100

WANTED.—PATIENTS suffering from Nervous debility of any kind, Treated, strictly confidential, by a specialist of good reference. Apply to Box No. 100 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 516

WANTED—CARPENTER. A first class carpenter required for work throughout the year in the Public Works Department at Nasik. Apply, sending copies of testimonials and stating age, caste and lowest pay to:—
THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
1184 Nasik District Nasik.

APPLICATIONS are invited for a TYPIST'S POST in the Office of the Inspector-General of Police, on Rs. 35 per mensem with prospects of advancement. Only men who have the necessary educational qualifications for employment in Government service in the clerical line and who possess testimonials as good typists need apply. Applications should reach this office by the 5th June 1915.
P. A. KELLY,
For Inspector-General of Police.
Office of the Inspector-General of Police:
Poona, 25th May, 1915,
820

WANTED for the Aminabad High School Lucknow.—One B. A. L. T. strong in English and Geography, salary Rs. 80-4-100 per mensem.
2. One C. T. (F. A.), salary Rs. 45-3-60 per mensem.
3. One Undergraduate with Sanskrit as his second language, salary Rs. 25 per mensem.
Preference will be given to experienced candidates and those who have resided for a period of 3 years at least in the United Provinces.
Applications to be sent to the undersigned by 10th June 1915 with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned. In case of applicants already in employment the applications should be sent through their Head Masters or immediate superior officers.
The selected candidates will be required to sign agreements to serve the school for a period of 5 years at least and will be required to join on the 8th July 1915 and to contribute to the Municipal Provident Fund.
By order,
W. E BOTTING,
Secretary, Municipal Board.
Lucknow, the 24th May 1915.
190

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—REGULATION LIFE BELTS to clear remaining stock. Apply to J. PURBHOODAS & Co., 32, Tamarind Lane, Fort. 825

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroa may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 662

UNCLAIMED goods and sweepings at the Wadi Bunder Goods Depot, of the G. I. P. Railway by public auction on MONDAY, 31st May, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.).
817 MEHTA & CO.

FOR SALE—ONE ELECTRIC PASSENGER LIFT to lift 10 cwts. to a height of 50'—8½" complete with Motor, Gearing, Collapsible Gates, Indicater Board, etc., by "Smith and Stevens." London and Manchester. Patent Stevens and Major's system."
One Electric Goods Lift to carry 5 cwts to a total height of 50'—8½" including motor etc., and the necessary Cage, Steel Gates and Indicator Board, by "Arch Smith and Stevens" in good working order, for immediate disposal; offers to include cost of dismantling. Apply to Box No. 365, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 767

AT STUD.—SMOOTH FOX TERRIERS. —Raby Collegian, by Varsity (Ch. Oxonion—Ch Glory Quayle) Ex. Runswick Oxo. (Ch. Oxonion—Ch. Cedilla). Collegian is a very handsome Terrier possessing good long head, small, well-shaped ears, grand bone and excellent top and body. He is a winner and the sire of winners. Fee Rs. 45 prepaid.
Raby Lucifer, by Ch. Levenside Luke (the best and most perfect smooth Fox Terrier nn the world to-day) ex Runswick Brightness (a winner and Dam of winners). Lucier is a grand headed terrier, possessing beautiful neck and shoulders, excellent top and great bone. Fee Rs. 35 prepaid.
Apply to:—
J. E. FIDO,
3, Kamal Buildings, Colaba.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—British—Standard A 2¾ H.P. MOTOR CYCLE, with new Tyre and X L seat with horn, lamp, tools sets and bag complete. Hardly used 1000 miles. Rs. 400 or nearest offer. Apply W.E., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 162

FOR SALE—MANGOES, best ALPHONSO, Rs. 3, Rs. 4/8, Rs. 6; PAYAREE Rs. 2, Rs. 3 Rs. 4/8 per dozen. All other fruits, vegetables, fish, ice, etc., at market rates. Order with cash or V.P.P.
DHOBLE & CO.
673A Crawford Market Bombay.

TO BE LET.

BOARD and RESIDENCE available at "The Cabins," Middle Colaba. Apply on the premises. 187

TO LET.—Office room 61 by 23 feet will accommodate more than one tenant. Electric fittings.
D. R. UMRIGAR,
832 Apollo Street.

MAHABALESHWAR—Well furnished bungalows, including Sandhurst Castle and St. James' Cottage, To Let. Apply to:—
ADARJEE BROS.
828 House Agents.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, APPOLLO BUNDER—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 125 to 25. Apply—
MANAGER,
795 Watson's Annexe.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, available for married couple or bachelors in an up-to-date flat on the Colaba Reclamation, electric light and fans, all modern appointments. Separate bathroom to each room, excellent cuisine. Apply to Box No. 520, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 170

TO BE LET—TOP FLOOR of MATILDA BUILDING, Sussex Road, next to Victoria Gardens, furnished or unfurnished, for six months from 1st June. Flat consists of four bed-rooms sitting and dining room; a kitchen, veranda surrounds building, facing west: Modern conveniences. For further particulars, apply to Mr. PERRY, on premises. 190

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 667 of 1913.

PAI AIMAI widow SORABJI JAMSETJI SODAWATERWALLA .....Plaintiff.
vs.
KAMLABAI, widow of HARISCHANDRA PANDURANG MAHATRE, and others. .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute for sale made in the above Suit and hearing date the 27th day of August, 1914, the following immoveable property will be sold by public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 14th day of June, 1915, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the rights title and interest of the plaintiff and the defendants abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of Fazendari land (together with the messuage tenements or buildings standing thereon) situate at Kandawady, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 193 square yards, or thereabouts, and bearing New Survey No. 7745 and bounded on the East by the Nickadwadi (Nickdawadi) Lane on or towards the West by the piece of vacant land belonging to Tarabai widow of Mahadeo Pandurang on the North by the property of Yamnabai widow of Ganpatrao Pandurang and on the South by a public passage and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 871(1) 868(1) and Street Nos. 12 and 9.
For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Merwanji Kola Romer Bilimoria and Co. Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 14, K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Dated this 23rd day of March 1915.
J. E. MODI,
842 Commissioner.

NOTICE.

MYSORE ARSIKERE RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 500 tons of teak sugares for carriage building. The timber should be square, well-seasoned straight, free from all knots, shakes and bee holes. Fifteen per cent of the logs should be over 30 feet in length and not less than 12" x 12" transversely.
2. The rate should be quoted per ton, 50 cubic feet being reckoned equivalent to one ton, for delivery F. O R. Madras or Bangalore City Railway Station.
3. All logs are subject to inspection and passing at Madras, by the Loco and Carriage Superintendent, Mysore State Railways, or other officer who may be appointed for this purpose.
4. Sealed tenders clearly superscribed TENDER FOR TEAK LOGS should be delivered to the undersigned at his office at No. 15, Infantry Road, Bangalore Cantonment not later than 12 noon on Tuesday the 15th June 1915 accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 in currency notes, Mysore Government Securities or in Railway Debentures guaranteed by the Mysore Government, which will be returned to the unsuccessful tenderers, and in the case of the successful tenderer, retained as security for the due fulfilment of the contract.
5. The undersigned reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason therefor.
E. A. S. BELL,
Engineer-in-Chief,
State Railway Construction.
Office of the Engineer-in-Chief,
Mysore State Railway Construction Department,
Bangalore, 20th May, 1915. 788

NOTICES.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

"TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF PAINTS."

TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Paints" are invited and will be received by the Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, in his office at Lahore, up to 1 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 7th July 1915, (at which date, time, and place they will be opened), for 12 months supplies, commencing 1st August, 1915.
All Paints must be of genuine Country Manufacture, and Tenderers must state at what place in India they will be made. Paints of English Manufacture are not required and will not be accepted. The Paints will require to be delivered at the Lahore Stores Depot but may be consigned from outstations in accordance with the terms noted in the form of Tender. The undermentioned are the approximate quantities of Paints required:—
1. Paint, Yellow Ochre, Dry. 15 cwts.
2. Paint, Black, Moist. 800 cwts.
3. Paint, Brunswick Green, Moist. 300 cwts.
4. Paint, Purple Brown Moist. 250 cwts.
5. Paint, Yellow, Ochre Moist. 400 cwts.
6. Paint, Oxide Red, ready mixed for use. 2,000 cwts.
Forms of Tender can be obtained on application by approved Contractors from the Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, Lahore, by whom a charge of Rupees five, (5), will be made for each form.
Samples of Paints tendered for (which must not be submitted in less quantities than 14 lbs.), legibly marked with the name and address of the Tenderer, and the description of Paint, should be delivered free of all charges at the office of the Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway Lahore, not later than Wednesday the 30th of June 1915. Unaccepted samples will not be returned.
Earnest Money as prescribed in the form of Tender must be remitted in cash, or Currency Notes, to the Chief Cashier, North Western Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, with a covering letter, stating that the amount has been remitted in connection with the Tender for "Paints." Currency Notes of the value of Rs. 500 of other than the Lahore circle, will not be accepted.
The Cashier's receipt should be attached by the Tenderers to their Tender.
Tender not submitted on the prescribed form or received without the receipt for earnest money, will not be considered.
No Contractor or Representative will be admitted to the room to witness the opening of Tenders unless he personally presents a Tender at the entrance. Those who do not wish to be present should post their Tenders in good time. No information can be given at the time of opening Tenders except the names of the Contractors or Firms whose Tenders have been received.
The Agent holds himself at liberty to select any Tender and does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of the lowest or any Tender, or to assign any reason for the non-acceptance of a Tender.
By Order
D. E. KEATINGE,
Chief Storekeeper,
N. W. Ry.
Chief Storekeeper's Office.
Lahore, dated 28th May, 1915. 854

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

CENTRAL PROVINCES RAILWAYS.

THE cancellation of No. 723 Down, and No. 724 Up Mixed Trains, on the Murtajapur-Ellichpur Section from the 1st June, 1915, previously notified will not take effect. These trains will continue to run as heretofore.
W. LAIDLAW,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 29th May 1915.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICES of Messrs. C. BOGGIANO & CO., Import and Export Merchants, have been REMOVED to York Building, Hornby Road.
C. BOGGIANO & CO.
848 Milano, Delhi, Calcutta.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed on THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 833

AUCTION SALE.

JIVAJEE SORABJI & CO

No. 16, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay.

OLD TIMBER IN PIECES AND ALSO (HORSE FITTINGS) and OLD TANKS, ETC., ETC.
Under instructions from the Director Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, Messrs. JIVAJEE SORABJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, the abovementioned materials, on THURSDAY the 3rd June, 1915, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), situated at the Alexandra Dock, No. 7 Shed.
Also other materials sold on FRIDAY, the 4th June, 1915, at 3 p.m. in the compound of Government Dockyard and Bombay Arsenal.
Further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned which will be declared at the time of the sale.
JIVAJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 31st May 1915.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 BALES COTTON.
Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 1st June, 1915, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the Company's Colaba Goods Depot:—
13 bales full pressed cotton, booked Hathras City to Colaba, under Inv. No. 63 of 17-4-15 (damaged by fire.)
2 bales fil-pressed cotton, Bhilwara to Colaba, booked under Inv. No. 50 of 19-3-15, (damaged by fire).
About 15 candies cotton sweepings.
MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 31st May, 1915. 3982

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 521.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS FOR INVESTMENT.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE OPPOSITE THE MUNICIPAL MARATHI SCHOOL AT SECOND KUMBHARWADA STREET.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 667 of 1914.
Gowind Tukaram Shivalkar ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Vithal Ramji Arekar and others .....
Defendants.
Under instructions from R. D. Setna, Esq., the Receiver appointed by the High Court, in the above suit and pursuant to the consent decree passed herein, on the 19th day of February 1915, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of June 1915, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following valuable landed property on the premises.
PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground rent land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of the Second Kumbharwada Street in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 160 4/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2724, New No. 9736, Old Survey No. 170 and New Survey No. 5630, and bounded on the East by the Kumbharwada Street, on the West by the sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of Hirji Bhojraj Wanee and on the South by the property of Valliji Karimji and which said messuages or tenements are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay formerly under No. 73 and now under Ward Nos. and Street Nos.
For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Attorneys for the said Receiver at their Office No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.
SALE TO-DAY AT 12 NOON (S. T.).
BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE SUCH AS SLIDING GLASS DOOR CUPBOARDS, TEAKWOOD LARGE CUPBOARDS, SCREEN, BOOK STAND COPYING-PRESS, ETC.
Under instructions from Messrs. C. Boggiano and Co. who have removed their office from Hummum Street to Hornby Road, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st May 1915 at 12 noon (S. T.), the office furniture such as teakwood large cupboards, glass door sliding cupboards, screen, bookstand, copying press, shipment samples, etc., at the old Office Rooms of the said firm opposite Messrs. Tarachand Parasram and Co. in Hummum Street, Fort.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
The above is on view.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 31st May, 1915.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26 BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHETWADI TWELFTH LANE WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.
By order of and under instructions from the Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Jamsetji Edulji Saklatwalla, the Mortgagor, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned property on the premises by Public Auction THIS DAY MONDAY, the 31st day of May, 1915, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), pursuant to the power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date 12th day of December, 1913, and made between the said Jamsetji Edulji Saklatwalla of the one part and the said Alliance Bank of Simla of the other part.
PARTICULARS.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Khetwadi Twelfth Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Two hundred and Eighty Square Yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2547 and 2548, New No. 9571, Old Survey Nos. 829 and 830, and New Survey No. 5502 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by Khetwadi Twelfth Lane aforesaid, on or towards the West by the property of Cooverji Framji Mistry, on or towards the South by the property of Harrivallabhdas Balgovandas and on or towards the North by the property of Ardeshir Pestonji Davar which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 2050 and Street No. 6 Khetwadi Lane and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Mortgagor and his tenants, which said piece of land or ground is subject to an annual Quit rent of Rupees Seven, Annas Fourteen and Pies Six.
For printed copies of the particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office in Old Secretariat Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.
J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 31st May 1915.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On SUNDAY, the 6th proximo, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Road, opposite the Crawford Market, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, such as teapoys, chairs, easy chairs, sideboard, crockery stands, almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, hat and umbrella stands, large and small writing tables, office chairs, towel racks, single and double bedsteads, corner cabinets, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, etc., etc.
The property of a merchant closing his business.
The property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT OF COLLECTING TOLL AT THE SION AND MAHIM CAUSEWAYS.
Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, under instructions of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, sell by Public Auction at No. 6, Cuffe Parade, Colaba (sea side), very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, square dining tables, arm and without arm chairs, large and small sideboards and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, drawing room silk lined Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, fancy cabinets and table ornaments, cane chairs, single and double bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, mirror door cloth and gown almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, teapoys, meat-safes, one large English icebox with refrigerator, crockery, cupboards, aluminium utensils, etc., etc., the property of M. Ferguson, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MUNICIPAL STORES.
Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 10th proximo, at 2 p.m. (B. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Central Stores (Water Works Stores), Chinchpogly, a large lot of unserviceable stores, consisting of C. I. scrap, gun metal scrap, brass scrap, broken chairs, dealwood cases, empty wooden casks, old papers, empty ink bottles, wooden tubs, solder, etc., etc.
On FRIDAY, the 11th proximo, at 2 p.m. (B. T.), at the Bellasis Bridge Pipe Depot, Tardeo.
A large quantity of unserviceable stores consisting of C. I. scrap, W. I. scrap, brass scrap, copper scrap, cane baskets, books, empty bottles, galvanised buckets, empty casks, bullock carts, iron chair, clock and time-pieces, empty drums, W. I and galvanised pipes and fittings, harness, rubber lined canvas hose, empty jars, lamps of sorts, wooden furniture, miscellaneous iron and steel articles, lawn mower machines, powras, canvas scrap, leather scrap, rubber scrap, rope, W. iron tanks, empty kerosine oil tins, iron ghummallas, zinc scrap, C. I. block, etc. etc.
On MONDAY, the 14th proximo, at 2 p.m. (B. T.), at Paltan Road Workshop, behind the Crawford Market.
A large quantity of unserviceable stores consisting of C. I. scrap, gun metal scrap, gun metal borings, W. I scrap, W. I. tyre bars old, W. I. boiler plates, W. I. sheets, C. I. naves and fire bars, drain cart bodies, canvas hose, I. R. lined canvas hose, and rubber scrap, leather scrap, old files and steel pieces, empty casks, empty tins and drums, self-acting steam hammer, etc., etc.
BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 31st May, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW
ALEXANDRA CINEMA
Lohar Chawl.....'Phone 1882.....Princess St.
To-night. *To-night.*
SECRET ZEPPELIN BOMB STORE IN ENGLAND
In Two Parts.
A film founded on the most Topical subject of the day.
IN THE SULTAN'S POWER
In Two Parts.
An Animal-Aeroplane feature, containing thrilling Aero Flights, Forest Bred Wild Animals and most exciting situations.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

IMPERIAL CINEMA
CHARNI ROAD.
To-night
THE STAIN
Drama in 6 parts.
A Study in Heredity; it Incorporates a powerful Gripping Story of the Evils arising from corrupt Political Practice & "Bossism".
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS

No. 58, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2.30 P.M., (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT THE WADI BUNDER GOODS DDEPOTS OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instruction from the G. I. P. Railway Company and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX, of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction THIS-DAY MONDAY the the 31st May, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot at Wadi Bunder, the following consisting of a quantity of unclaimed Goods and Sweepings such as bags of cottonseed; tilley, linseed, javari, harda, wheat, turmeric moha flowers dry chillies, guntseed, water iron pipes, wooden pieces, old cupboards, box of luggage bundle of iron weights, loose iron sheets, tins of oil, iron beam, bags of red earth, bag of kulthi, iron pullies, bags of salt, bag of oil cake, iron cask, bundles of jagree bags of cotton, bags of grain sweepings, bundles of picking cotton, old records, etc., etc.

Ex: Bhopal to Wadi Bunder No. 37 of 10-4-15. 27 bags Ajwan, 24 bags Rapeseed 63 Bags Linseed.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED PARCELS, LUGGAGE ETC. AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

On FRIDAY, the 4th and SATURDAY the 5th June both days at 2.30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at the Victoria Terminus Parel Office under Sections 55 and 56 of the Railway Company's Act IX of 1890 etc. unclaimed Parcels and Luggage consisting of Bales full pressed cotton, Bale of Long cloth, Bale of superior, Cricket bats, big cask oil, bags of toor, photo materials, scented oils, brushes package of white dry zin powders, vicky waters, soaps, bicycles, gunnies, lead blocks, trunks, brass and copper ware, old clothing, betelnut, bag of ramduna, Sugerphones bundle of hides bundle of leather etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st May, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

General Manager.....Mr. JAMES McGRATH.

First in the Field Again ! ! !

FRENCH GOVERNMENT WAR FILMS

The first film shows the Historic Meeting between Lord Kitchener, M. Millerand, Gen. Joffre and Sir John French in Paris early in the War.

See the Dramatic Good-bye of Gen. Joffre and Lord Kitchener.

EXHIBITION OF WAR TROPHIES

German Helmets representing different corps, captured in Belgium. Their Majesties' Xmas Cards to the troops and Princess Mary's Xmas Gift to the British and Indian troops.

These Trophies can be seen in the Lobby of the theatre.

LAST FEW NIGHTS !

MISS ADDIE LEIGH.

In an operatic and Ragtime repertoire.

50 YEARS AFTER.

A splendid war film showing the struggle of '66 between Italy and the Austrians.

WIFFLES AS AN M.P.

Wiffles makes a tremendous effort to get into Parliament. Exceedingly Funny.

Last few nights of the popular favorites

LEIGH AND LEIGHTON.

In a singing and dancing repertoire featuring the popular Numbers from the successful Albambra Revue "Keep Smiling."

PALACE OF VARIETIES

The Premier Representative House of Vaudeville.

To-night. *To-night*

At 6-30 at the GAIETY.

EDWARD'S Theatre at 10 p. m

SISTERS CASTELLOS

Tangoists.

PEGGIE AND ROSIE

Singers and Dancers.

STEVE BUCKINGHAM

He is some Comedian Augmented by Exclusive Cinema.

CAPTURE OF THE KAISER CROWN PRINCE'S DEFEAT

"IN HONOUR OF BELGIUM"

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.
HOME OF CELEBRITIES.
THE MOST CENTRAL THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

ROSHANARA'S SEASON

FAREWELL NIGHT! FAREWELL NIGHT ! !

COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

ROSHANARA

Will present by special request
"The Marwari," "Burmese" and "Snake" Dances.
She will be assisted in the Society Dances by Henry de Bray.

MISS GLADYS GAYLORD

Will sing "The Bell Song" from Lakmi, "Caro Nome" from Rigolette and her dainty song "Plumstones".

MISS AUDREY SANCROFT

(From the Globe Theatre, London)
assisted by

REGINALD MONTAGUE

Will present an amusing sketch "Amateur Theatricals".

HENRY de BRAY

Society Entertainer and Dancer.

Two Shows Every Night.
At 6-30 and 10 o'clock.
Booking at S. ROSE & Co.
Prices Rs. 3, 2, 1 Annas 8 and 4.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 29.

Rainfall has decreased in north-east India. A few falls occurred in Burma and south Peninsula.

The principal amounts are:—Monywa and Mymensingh one and a half inches, Bogra two, Chittagong one, Mysore three quarters.

The temperature is high in extreme north, in the U. P. and central parts of the country. Conditions are becoming favourable for thunderstorm along Central and Western Himalayas. No future development of monsoon conditions in the Arabian Sea is apparent.

Forecast:—No important change.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 29th of May, 1915.

STATIONS	Temp in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity: 8 A. M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total 1st Nov. to date	Rainfall: Variation 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	88.0	76.4	74	..	10.82	—0.14
Do. (28th)	94.5	79.0	82	..	0.58	—3.49
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	112.9	84.8	61	..	0.95	—1.03
Rawalpindi	109.7	77.4	22	..	11.64	9.22
Lahore	113.8	86.6	28	..	5.20	0.86
Hissar	112.5	79.9	56	..	3.94	..
Ambala	109.9	79.3	25	..	6.55	0.12
Delhi	112.4	90.2	31	..	12.10	8.35
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	114.9	88.9	39	..	8.32	6.04
Mainpuri	116.2	82.4	33	..	4.73	1.91
Jhansi	115.1	91.3	23	..	3.78	1.48
Cawnpore	113.0	81.9	57	..	3.52	1.12
Allahabad	113.4	85.7	59	..	5.06	2.57
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	120.1	84.2	56	..	1.17	—0.22
Karachi	87.9	80.1	68	..	2.48	0.80
Ajmer	105.8	84.1	47	..	3.70	1.68
Jaipore	110.5	85.7	45	..	3.80	1.66
Kotah	114.2	91.6	32	..	5.93	4.23
GUJRAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
West—						
Bhuj	97.0	79.4	82	..	1.43	0.82
Dwarka	89.0	81.4	79	..	2.42	1.73
Veraval	85.7	79.0	85	..	1.33	0.81
Rajkot	106.0	77.1	70	..	0.46	—0.24
Bhavnagar Para	109.6	80.0	88	..	0.21	—0.60
Surat	97.5	81.3	68	..	0.83	0.37
Ahmedabad	111.2	80.7	65	..	0.33	—0.15
Deesa	107.2	78.9	70	..	0.96	0.25
Neemuch	108.9	80.0	56	..	4.96	1.68
Indore	108.3	79.8	69	..	2.90	1.53
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	111.8	85.5	24	..	3.94	0.69
Saugor	110.2	86.0	31	..	4.10	1.08
Hoshangabad	112.9	83.8	34	..	5.74	3.40
Khandwa	110.0	84.5	55	..	3.18	1.60
Akola	113.5	84.7	43	..	5.33	3.40
Amraoti	115.1	85.8	32	..	4.93	2.24
Nagpur	114.6	91.8	23	..	6.33	2 71
Chanda	116.5	83.0	20	..	6.16	2.21
Raipur	113.7	92.6	18	..	4.21	0.53
KONKAN—						
Bombay	93.2	83.0	73	..	1.59	0.49
Ratnagiri	91.0	82.5	68	..	1.06	—0.39
Mormugao	86.7	82.7	76	..	4.32	1.02
Karwar	..	..	..	..	6.52	4.21
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	110.9	78.1	37	..	4.95	3.23
Ahmednagar	104.1	75.2	47	..	8.42	6.14
Poona	100.9	74.7	67	..	3.39	0.74
Sholapur	106.3	79.6	50	..	7.45	4.45
Bijapur	104.9	75.3	59	..	8.17	4.38
Belgaum	94.3	70.4	78	..	7.06	0.89
Ahmedabad	106.4	76.4	54	..	6.26	4.01
Nizamabad (Indur)	114.0	88.4	27	..	4.88	1.84
Hyderabad	105.5	83.1	56	..	5.65	1.76
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	91.9	81.0	76	..	6.75	—3.32
Calicut	91.4	79.2	75	..	21.83	4.07
Cochin	90.5	80.1	78	..	41.99	15.21
Colombo	88.0	81.2	84	..	42.67	—5 50
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	96.8	84.2	81	..	8.71	0.09
Bellary	106.3	80.9	56	..	7.57	2.37
Cuddapah	109.1	86.6	38	..	9.66	2.88
Madras	98.5	83.0	70	..	25.83	3.78
Bangalore	96.9	72.5	66	..	8.92	—0.62
Coimbatore	95.3	74.2	71	..	10.90	1.16
Trichinopoly	107.1	82.6	60	..	11.41	—2.78
Negapatam	102.0	81.8	67	..	23.11	—6.85

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 28th May, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.614	inches.
Temperature of Air	87.7	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80.0	"
Dew Point	77.3	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.730	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	3.2	"
Maximum temperature of Air	93.2	"
Minimum do. do.	83.8	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW,W.	
Movement (Wind	156	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00	inches.
Total fall during month	0.36	
Do. do. year	1.41	
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 29th	0.00	

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 29th May 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the north Punjab and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Multan and Hissar and normal or in defect at other stations. Both day and night temperatures are in excess in the north and the south-west Punjab. Day temperature is above normal in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Day temperature continues above normal; night temperature is also in excess in the extreme western districts but has become normal elsewhere.

Sind and Rajpuana.—Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in Sind. Temperature is above normal during the day in upper Sind and at night in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature continues generally in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature continues in excess.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry and is likely to continue so generally.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.				
Day of week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in	Month.	Bombay Mean Time h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in
SAT.	May 29	m 11	49	30	1	May 29	m 4	50	13	7
		11	31a	27	6		5	46a	18	5
SUN.	30	m 0	37a	30	5	30	m 5	38	13	5
							6	39a	18	3
MO.	31	m 0	23	27	5	31	m 6	26	13	10
	June 1	1	24a	30	3	June 1	7	31a	18	3
TU.	1	m 1	16	27	0	1	m 7	14	14	8
		2	11a	29	9		8	24a	14	4
W.	2	m 2	10	28	5	2	m 8	3	15	1
		3	58a	28	10		9	20a	18	5
TH.	3	m 3	6	25	8	3	m 8	54	17	3
		3	47a	27	11		10	21a	18	
FR.	4	m 4	9	25	0	4	m 9	52	18	
		4	39a	26	11		11	27a	18	

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

May.	Sunr		Sunset.		
" 29 (Saturday)		6h.	1m.	"	7h. 11m
" 30 (Sunday)	"	6h.	1m.	"	7h. 11m
" 31 (Monday)	"	6h.	1m.	"	7h. 12m
June 1 (Tuesday)	"	6m	1m.	"	7h. 12m
" 2 (Wednesday)	"	6h.	1m.	"	7h. 12m
" 3 (Thursday)	"	6h.	1m.	"	7h. 13m
" 4 (Friday)	"	6h.	1m.	"	7h 13m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Full Moon 1915 May 29th. 3h 2.9m. p. m. Last Quarter 1915 June 4th. 10h. 2.1m p. m. New Moon 1915 June 13th 0h. 27.3m. a. m. First Quarter 1915 June 20th. 7h. 54.3m. p. m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 29th May 1915, was 30.015 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparision at 80 F all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch, for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

POLITICAL SUSPECT INTERNED.

UNDER DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 29.

A notice under the Defence Act has been served upon Chandra Sekar De of Chittagong. He was on previous occasions involved in several political cases and the local police regard him as a political suspect. The place of his internment is not yet known.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

NOSE CUT BY A WOMAN.

RESULT OF IMPROPER OVERTURES.

(Before Justices Beaman and Macleod.)

BAI RAMKUMANI VS. THE KING-EMPEROR.

The accused Bai Ramkumani was charged under section 320, I. P. C., with having cut off a part of the nose of one Sharda Lalda, a Sadhu, with a razor and was convicted by Mr. B. C. Kennedy, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Briefly the facts are these:—

The accused and her husband lodged in a room attached to a temple. The complainant is an ascetic attached to and residing in the temple. About one o'clock in the afternoon of 30th September 1914, accused was found sitting on the chest of the complainant who was calling out for help and had his nose badly cut. The complainant said the girl did this out of spite owing to his dunning her and her husband for rent.

The accused in his defence stated that the complainant tried to ravish her and failing that tried to kill her; and that he accidentally cut his own nose. She made a confession, which she had retracted afterwards, in which she said that the accused had made continual improper overtures to her and that she accordingly carried a razor about with her to protect herself and on his trying force, used it.

The Sessions Judge refused to believe the stories of the complainant or the accused and remarked that the cutting off the nose must have been intentional. She had not proved it was in self-defence or under provocation. She must therefore be found guilty.

Justice Beaman in delivering judgment observed: We are confident that all the facts of the case have not come to light and probably never will. We cannot agree with the learned Sessions Judge that where the defence case rests upon a plea of self-defence it is not necessary to come to a positive finding as to the actual circumstances of the alleged crime. It is pretty certain we think that there must have been more in this by way of motive or provocation than the prosecution is prepared to admit and in the very unusual circumstances of the case, we think it right now while confirming the conviction to remit the unexpired portion of the sentence and direct that the convict be set forth at liberty.

Mr. Kovaji and Mr. Kothawalla appeared for the appellant.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

AN ORDER OF MAINTENANCE.

ITS CANCELLATION RULED ULTRA VIRES

(Before Justices Beaman and Macleod.)

BAI SITABAI EKNATH V. EKNATH NANAJI TAMBAT.

This was a criminal application for revision against the order of Mr. Jacub Bapuji, First Class Magistrate of Ahmednagar.

One Ekanath Nanaji made an application to the First Class Magistrate of Ahmednagar that the maintenance allowance that he paid to his wife Sita under order dated 31-12-07 from the First Class Magistrate of Ahmednagar should not be recovered from him as he was willing to maintain his wife if she were to live with him. He was prepared to keep her in a hired room next to his residence.

The wife Sita was called by the Magistrate and asked what she had to say about the matter. She was unwilling to live with her husband. She said she tried once to live with him but he beat her and drove her out of the house and then she obtained an order for maintenance. She was afraid her husband would give her the same treatment.

It was argued on behalf of Sita that when once an order for maintenance was passed, the Magistrate could not interfere with it especially as the applicant had ill-treated Sita on her going once to live with him.

The Magistrate observed "I do not think this view is correct. I think the law permits the husband at any time to repent for the past and offer to unite with his wife and maintain her. The wife is then bound to go and live with him unless she shows sufficient reason for not living with him. Sita's contention is not a sufficient reason. It is an imaginary fear. I think it is in her interests to get herself restored to the protection and care of her husband."

Justice Beaman in delivering the judgment observed:—It appears in this case that an order had been made in favour of Sitabai under section 488 of the Criminal Procedure Code some seven years ago. Sitabai was allowed five rupees a month maintenance under this order. She applied to the Magistrate to have that maintenance increased, and obviously by way of counter stroke her husband also applied to have the former order of maintenance cancelled. The Magistrate acceded to the husband's prayer, apparently on the ground that the husband had offered to take the wife to live with him and that she had without reasonable cause refused to do so. We can find nothing on the record to justify such an order. It is only under sub-section 5 of section 488 that a Magistrate can cancel an order previously made under that section, and the only ground upon which that could be done for the purposes of the present argument is that the husband should have offered to take his wife back to live with him. Here all that the husband offered to do was to rent a room for his wife in the neighbourhood and to maintain her. He was already bound to maintain her under the previous order and there is nothing whatever in sub-section 5 which in our opinion would warrant a Magistrate in cancelling an order merely upon an offer to maintain. What is required there is an offer to take back the wife to live with him, and this certainly the husband here has not done. We think therefore that the Magistrate's order is clearly "ultra vires" and must be set aside.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi appeared for the applicant.

The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Patwardhan appeared for the complainant.

DANGERS OF SAILING AT NIGHT IN THE HARBOUR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston disposed of a case in which Mr. J. M. Schnadar of the Port Officer's staff, charged Bana Jevan, tindal of Frow No. 5173, with sailing within the Port limits after the limited time in the evening, thus breaking the rules provided under the Bombay Port Defence Scheme.

Lieutenant Stein of the R. G. A. stated in his evidence that on the 23rd instant at 8 p.m. the accused sailed his prow into the harbour. He threw searchlights on him, but he did not take any notice of them and continued his course. To prevent him sailing further he fired a shot across the bows of the vessel with effect. The accused pleaded guilty and his Worship fined him Rs. 30 on the ground that the accused knew about the existing regulations of the harbour.

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B. 17

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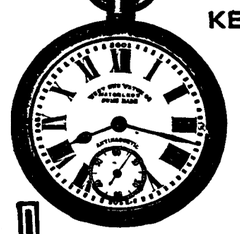
KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.

COMPACT — NEAT — ELEGANT



Non-magnetic lever escapement; compensating nickel-steel hair-spring and balance wheel; 7 jewels; substantial dust-proof cases with inner dome and extra strong glass; enamel dial, very bold figures and — hands. —

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"I have always used your Balamrit in my family. In its effects it wonderfully bears out its name, viz., Balamrit *i. e.*, Nector of Children"

It is so palatable that children relish it.

Price As. 12 per bottle, postage As 4

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GREEN ESSENCE of it is specially efficacious in cases of **Flatulence, Stomacheache, Indigestion, Nausea, Low Appetite,** etc. To infants it is wonderfully useful. NO HOUSEHOLD should be without a phial of it.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 28.

Bahrein	Bonnet	Aden

May 29.

Lhasa	King	Karachi
Umballa	Bushwell	Rangoon
Chinkoa	Raddock	London

DEPARTURES.

May 29.

Kashmir	Irving	London
Umvuma	Rivers	Rangoon
City of Calcutta	Miller	Liverpool

May 30.

Deddington	Percival	Uk.
Ozarda	Maples	Rangoon
Chakdina	Elton	Durban

The following vessels received Port clearance yesterday:—

Steamer	Deddington	for	United Kingdom
,,	Kashmir	for	London
,,	Umvuma	for	Rangoon
,,	Ozarda	for	Rangoon
,,	Chakdina	for	Durban etc.

The following vessels entered the docks for loading:—

Steamer	Arabia	for	London
,,	Barpeta	for	Persian Gulf
,,	Bahrein	for	Aden
,,	Merton Hall	for	Calcutta
,,	Merchant Prince	for	Marseilles

Saturday, May 29th, 1915.

S. S. Baherein:—The steamer Bahrein, 1,402 tons, Captain P. Bonnet, arrived here on Friday from Aden, which port she left on the 21st instant, with a general cargo and one cabin and 36 deck passengers.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain C. R. King arrived here on Saturday from Rangoon, having left that port on the 15th instant, with a cargo of rice and general goods on board.

S. S. Umballa:—The steamer Umballa, 3,426 tons, Captain W. Bushwell, arrived here on Saturday from Rangoon, which port she left on the 15th instant, with a cargo of rice and general goods.

S. S. Kashmir:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Kashmir, 5,540 tons, Captain C. F. Irving, sailed on Saturday for London via Suez Canal, Malta, Marseilles and Gibraltar with the English mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Umvuma:—The steamer Umvuma, 2,791 tons, Captain W. G. Rivers, sailed on Saturday for Rangoon, in water ballast.

S. S. Deddington:—The steamer Deddington, 1,805 tons, Captain J. W. Percival, sailed yesterday for the United Kingdom via Port Said, Malta and Gibraltar, with general goods on board.

S. S. Ozarda:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Ozarda, 3,037 tons, Captain S. H. Maples, sailed yesterday for Rangoon via Coast Ports, Colombo and Pondicherry, with a general cargo.

S. S. Chakdina:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chakdina, 1,579 tons, Captain G. R. Elton, sailed yesterday for Durban via Mombassa, Zanzibar and Delagoa Bay, with a general cargo.

S. S. Khosron:—The S. S. Khosron, 2,422 tons, Captain J. Hannah, arrived here on Thursday from the Persian Gulf Ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. City of Calcutta:—The S. S. City of Calcutta, 4,891 tons, Captain R. S. Miller, will sail to-day, for Marseilles via Liverpool, with a general and the same bottom cargo and a number of passengers on board.

S. S. Clan Ross:—The S. S. Clan Ross, 3,756 tons, Captain J. Clarke, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, which port she left on the 4th instant, with general goods on board.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's S. S. Linga, 949 tons, Captain Cutbush, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with the mails and passengers.

S. S. Arabia:—The P. and O. Company's S. S. Arabia, 4,098 tons, Captain W. B. Palmer, arrived here yesterday morning from London, which port she left on the 8th instant, and called at intermediate ports, with the English mails, a general cargo and about 100 passengers on board.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C. & R. Java Maru		N. Y. Kaisha
F. Marwari	Keeshaw	W. & A. G. & Co
H. Kisagata Maru	Nakoda	S. Tyebji & Sons
N. Purnea		M. M. & Co
P. Egyptian Prince	McMillan	D. Nanji & Sons

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi	K. N. & Co
Netravati	K. N. & Co
Indravati	K. N. & Co
Kaveri	K. N. & Co
Sabarmati	B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Nio Maru	Watanabe	N. Y. Kaisha
3 Bombay Maru	Ota	N. Y. Kaisha
4 Capri	Alberto	Andrews & Co
7 Ethelwolf	Boyle	Balli Bros.
8 Clan Ross	Clark	J. Finlay & Co
9 Castalia	Kelso	W. & A. G. & Co
12 Khosrou	King	T. M. & Co
14 Lhasa		M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Sardinia	Jeffrey	P. & O. S. N. Co
3 Jeddah	Loftus	T. M. & Co
4 Porto-de-Sovsna	Caulongo	M. Italiana

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. & Co
Baron Fairlie	McDonald	W. & A. G. & Co
Bahrein	Bonnet	
Clan Lamont	Turton	J. Finlay & Co
Chinkoa	Haddock	M. M. & Co
Dwarka	Maples	M. M. & Co
Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co.
Maron Hall	Sullivan	K. N. & Co
Winamac	Macdonald	Standard Oil Co. of New York
Umballa	Bushwell	M. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

May 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castaia (s) 177 bales wool, E. Dossa and Co.; 90 bales wool, E. Mahomed; 1 bale cotton, Ralli Brothers; 5 bales woollen carpets, King, King and Co.; 28,840 cwts. wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia (s) 40 tons teakwood planks, McKenzie Saw Mills Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia 4,000 cwts. rape seed, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,230 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 cwts. wheat, Ralli Brothers.

Capre (s) 10,000 cwts. castor seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co. 1,000 cwts. groundnuts, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Capri (s) 2,500 bales cotton, C. Beggiano and Co.

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Etholwolf (s) 26,000 cwts. wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia (s) 4,000 cwts. wheat, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

Egyptian Prince (s) 34,000 cwts. wheat, Ralli Brothers; 10,000 cwts. wheat, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

Jeddah (s) 600 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 440 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers.

Merchant Prince (s) 20,000 cwts. wheat, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Java Maru (s) 626 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Java Maru (s) 225 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Java Maru (s) 1,549 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 1,100 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Java Maru (s) 1,500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Sardina (s) 24 cwts. gum Arabic, A. H. Mawji and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Java Maru (s) 1,600 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 1,000 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim and Co.

Nio Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.

Bombay Maru (s) 14 bales cotton spindle binding, N. M. A. Poonawala; 2 bales skin cuttings, N. M. A. Poonawala.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sardina (s) 600 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha; 251 bales cotton yarn, David Sassoon and Co.; 5 pots rose oil, David: Sassoon and Co.; 13 cwts. condiments, M. Poonjiaji and Sons; 77 cwts. buffalo horns, L. Hurjiwan.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Sardina (s) 100 bales cotton yarn, David Sassoon and Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Clan Lemont from Delagoa Bay, Agents Turner Morrison and Co.—4,795 tons coal.

INDIAN STUDENTS AND ARMY COMMISSIONS.

The following is the report of the proceedings of a preliminary meeting of Indian students in the United Kingdom, which was held on April 22, at 19, Buckingham Street, W.C., in order to consider what steps should be taken to give effect to the widespread desire among them that an united effort should be made to endeavour to remove the racial distinction which prevents them from exercising their right of joining the Officers' Training Corps as members of the various Corporate Institutions such as the Universities and the Inns of Court.

The following gentlemen were present:—Mr. D. K. Bhave (Edinburgh), Mr. A. K. Chanda (Oxxford), Mr. B. B. Chatterjee (London), Mr. M. A. Hamid (London), Mr. S. Jamal Hasan (London), Mr. Syud Hossain (London), Mr. N. A. Khot (London), Mr. B. K. Malik (Oxford), Mr. G. P. Mansukhani (London), Dr. Jivraj N. Metha (London) Dr. Prem Nath (Glasgow), Mr. S. Muttiah (London) Mr. P. K. R. Naidu (London)e Dr. Prem Nath (Glasgow), Mr. G. K. Pillai and Mr. T. C. T. Pillai (London), Dr. J. W. Sahai (Royal Pavilion Hospital, Brighton). Mr. J. K. Singh and Mr. S. Singh (London), Mr. S. Sorabji (London), Mr. Hasan Suhrawardy (London), Mr. R. P. Thanewala (London), and Mr P. J. Thomas (London).

It will be seen from the foregoing list of names that practically every place where Indian students are either studying or working (including the base hospitals and convalescent homes for Indian soldiers, where Indian students are at present rendering assistance to the sick and wounded) was represented at the meeting.

Resolutions were adopted expressing the opinion that it was desirable that some kind of concerted action should be taken without delay, to secure the admission of Indians to the Officers' Training Corps, as members of the vairous Universities and Inns of Court, and recommending that steps should be taken to approach the War and India Offices with a view to their receiving a deputation and memorial on the subject, and further, that representations should be made to the authorities at the various Universities and Inns of Court, requesting their support of the movement. The co-operation of all Indians, other than students, resident in England was invited, and a committee was appointed, with Mr. S. Sorabji as Secretary, and Mr. M. A. Hamid, Mr. Syud Hossain, Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Mr. P. K. R. Naidu, Mr. G. K. Pillai, Mr. J. N. Sahai, and Mr. R. P. Thanewalla as members, to carry out the objects of the meeting.

LORD ROSEBERY ON GERMAN AIMS.

'SARDONIC PHYLACTERY OF CULTURE."

Lord Rosebery, in a letter to the President of the Glasgow Battalion of the Boys' Brigade, which he reviewed on May 1, writes:—

We are seeking in this war, not merely to defend our liberties, but to supersede by a moral force a conspiracy immoral, and, indeed, infamous in aim and method, against the freedom and welfare of all countries. That conspiracy, long devised, seeks under the sardonic phylactery of culture to relegate the world by barbarous methods back into barbarians. The deliberate murder of the wounded and the innocent and wanton destruction of shrines, the cruel oppression of non-combatants, the odious outrages against prisoners, the disdain of treaties and of international law, and of all the decent restraints which are common to civilized countries—all these and other crimes are proved to the hilt against our enemies.

Conceive a Prussian victory! Conceive such methods and principles, if the word can be used, stamped by force on Europe as its permanent law or lawlessness! What we call the Dark Ages would be as light compared with those. Still, that is the issue between us, and it is the moral force which your Brigade represents which must prevail for the salvation of the world. If that fail, Europe will be hurled back into the condition of North America before its discovery, dominated by savages, whatever the name by which they may call themselves.

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TORPEDO ASTRAY.

EXCITING INCIDENT IN A WELSH DOCK.

The story of the accidental discharge of a torpedo in the Alexandra Docks at Newport (Mon.) was disclosed for the first time on May 6, when a question was addressed by Sir Richard Cooper to the First Lord of the Admiralty in the House of Commons. He desired to know whether on the evening of April 21 a party of ladies was taken over the torpedo-destroyer Lawton and a torpedo was fired by one of the party across the dock, narrowly missing an Italian steamer and burying itself in the dock side.

Dr. Macnamara, who replied, said that the facts were practically as stated in the question, except that the accident was not caused by any member of the party. It was due to the gross carelessness of one of the crew, against whom disciplinary measures were being considered. The estimated damage had not yet been ascertained, and he did not think it would be advisable in the public interest to state the value of the torpedo.

The full story of the remarkable incident may now be told. For some time past the Alexandra Docks have been used by the Admiralty as a base for torpedo-boat destroyers, and the officers have become exceedingly popular with the inhabitants of Newport. Many of them have been allowed to inspect the craft, the mechanism of which was explained to them.

On the occasion referred to a gentleman, his niece, and another young lady were on board, and one of the gunners was explaining the working of the torpedo tubes and the discharging of torpedoes. The charge had been removed and placed on one side, when the gunner was temporarily called away. Meanwhile, another gunner came along, and, thinking the explanation had been concluded, replaced the charge and went away. On the return of the first gunner he, unaware that the charge had been replaced, proceeded with his demonstration, and, with the remark: "This is how the torpedo is discharged," pressed the button.

Immediately there was a report, and to the utter consternation of those on board the torpedo left the tube and travelled at the usual depth under water, leaving a trail by which its course could be marked right across the dock, and making straight for a large Italian steamer lying at one of the coal hoists. Everyone thought the Italian steamer was doomed. But for some reason the course of the torpedo seemed to have been deflected, and instead of striking the steamer it crashed into the sloping wall of the dock some twenty feet astern of the vessel.

The explosion threw the water a hundred feet into the air, drenching the men working on one of the hoists and many of those on the steamer, and considerably damaging the bank. The feeling of relief of those on the destroyer when they saw that so little damage had been done, and that no personal injuries had been suffered may be imagined.

GERMANS ROUTED IN S. W. AFRICA.

BRILLIANT ACTION OF UNION TROOPS.

The following official statement was issued at Cape Town on May 1:—

General Sir Duncan McKenzie, who after the evacuation of Aus pushed on with the mounted troops from Betnany via Beersheba to Gibeon, reports the results of the operations. He learnt that the German troops, who had been forced by General van der Venter's advance from the south and Colonel Berrange's advance from the east to evacuate Seeheim and Keetmanshoop, were entraining at Gibeon station. General McKenzie thereupon dispatched a small party to destroy the line north of Gibeon, sent the 9th Mounted Brigade to engage the enemy, and with his main body waited two miles south of Gibeon station ready to attack.

The 9th Mounted Brigade became heavily engaged in the night and had to withdraw to the east flank with heavy casualties, including 70 prisoners. General McKenzie attacked at dawn with the 7th and 8th Mounted Brigades and the 12th, Citizen Battery, dispersed the enemy, and pursued them some 20 miles. All our prisoners were recovered and both the enemy's field guns were captured, as well as several Maxims; seven officers and about 200 men were taken prisoners. The enemy's casualties in killed and wounded, had not been ascertained at the time that General McKenzie dispatched his report.

The enemy retired along the road, and had not the rocky and difficult nature of the ground impeded our troops executing an enveloping movement, General McKenzie states that the whole of the enemy's force, some 800 strong, would probably have been accounted for. By cutting the railway line a whole train in good order, with a number of transport wagons and a great quantity of live stock, but very little other food, was captured. Our casualties were three officers and 20 other ranks killed, and eight officers and 47 other ranks wounded.

The distance from Bethany to Gibeon is approximately 120 miles. Bethany is some 80 miles from Garub, the place from which General McKenzie's mounted troops began their advance. The performance of this flying column of our mounted troops, moving over the most difficult and arid country, with little or no transport facilities for the last 120 miles, and fighting a severe but successful engagement at the end, undoubtedly constitutes a most brilliant feat of arms and endurrance.

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Best Expectorant and Antispasmodic. Best remedy for Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis and all diseases of the respiratory system.

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"SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME"

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The well-known specific in all forms of skin diseases. It purifies and enriches blood, and is highly efficacious in itches, blotches and bilious eruptions.

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It is an ideal combination of drugs, useful in diseases peculiar to women.

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REAL MANILA CIGARS.

"La Perla Del Orient Brand"

Reina Victoria per box of 50	Rs.	6	12 0
High Life In The East per box of 50	,,	5	0 0
Cortado Deliciosos per box of 50	,,	4	8 0
Londres per box of 100	,,	7	12 0
Cortado de la Reina per box of 100	,,	7	8 0
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 30,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	Rs. 15,00,000

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December.

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PROFITS ON THE INDIAN WHEAT VENTURE.

MIGHT AMOUNT TO £5,000,000.

OR DISAPPEAR ENTIRELY.

IT ALL DEPENDS ON CIRCUMSTANCES.

The following report of Lord Crewe's explanation of the working of the Indian wheat scheme makes interesting reading, inasmuch as, though nearly a month old, it affords us out here a good deal more information, than we have been able to get from headquarters on the spot.

The Marquess of Lansdowne, in asking the Secretary of State for India for information as to the circumstances in which the Government of India had forbidden the export of wheat from that country, said the Government of India had absolutely forbidden the export of wheat from India on private account up to March, 1916, and were making arrangements under which they were to buy through the agency of the grain exporting firms on Government account as much Indian wheat as was likely to be required to meet the needs of this country. They were to buy this wheat at prices fixed by the Government, and he understood that the prices were to be varied as the season advanced, that was to say, the prices to be paid now would be higher than those later in the summer. The wheat purchased on behalf of the Government was, he understood, to be distributed by the Government in this country, through the ordinary commercial agencies, in the open market, the purchasers and distributors receiving a commission from the Government. Obviously this novel proceeding involved very serious disturbance of the financial conditions of India, and somewhat serious economic complications. It was reported that his Majesty's Government were likely to want something like two million tons of Indian wheat, equivalent he was told, to an expenditure of some £30,000,000 sterling, a very large amount to be provided for in excess of ordinary transactions. They could not close the external market to the Indian producer of wheat without very seriously affecting the pocket of the Indian cultivator. The crop of the current season was likely to be very large, being estimated, he believed, at 10¼ million tons. They might be sure it would be larger than in any of the three preceding years. Such a crop ought to be sufficient to meet the requirements of this country, leaving enough for the wants of the people in India. On the average, during the last three years, we had taken from India a little less than 1½ million tons of wheat each year, and during the same period some eight million tons of wheat had been available for Indian consumption. He would be told that these were not ordinary times and that the conditions of the wheat market this year were and were likely to remain, quite abnormal. That was quite true. Whereas two years ago for a rupee one could buy 23 pounds of wheat, now, for the same sum one could only buy 12½ pounds. That was a very serious question.

A DELICATE OPERATION.

In India there was great readiness to take advantage of exceptional stringency of that kind in order to promote reckless speculation and create corners. He did not suggest that the Government of India were not obliged to have recourse to some such measures to meet the circumstances, and certain he in these days no one would be debarred by economic prudery from approving or tolerating resort to such interference as that which had taken place in connection with supply and demand in India. The operation on which the Government of India had embarked was certainly an extremely delicate one, and one which ought to be undertaken with care and circumspection. According to his information the Government of India at this moment were buying wheat at 31s. 5d. per quarter, whereas in that day's papers the price was marked at between 65s. and 67s. per quarter. Obviously the Government of India stood to make a very large profit indeed and he had seen the figures of £5,000,000 mentioned. People would ask at whose expense the profit was made, and the answer would be that it was at the expense of the Indian cultivator who produced the wheat. The ryots who grew wheat had in some parts of India had a very bad time lately. In parts of the country last year there was a period of scarcity, and, undoubtedly, the ryots had looked forward to making good their losses out of the bumper crop and high prices which they expected during the present season. Doubtless, the ryots felt the grievance more acutely because they held the soil at rents fixed by the Government. It seemed to be a serious matter that at a time when beyond all question there was a good deal of unrest in India, a grievance on this point should be allowed to exist if any means could be found to deal with it. He was told that the Government intended to give Indian agriculturists as a set-off for the losses which they would sustain in consequence of this interference with their profits, a special concession intended for the general development of agriculture in India. He hoped, however, that if anything of the kind were done an endeavour would be made to make the concession one which would affect and appeal directly to the wheat growers. He would not enlarge on the financial complications. He was glad to see that his Majesty's Government were consulting the representatives of the exchange banks. The circumstances called for exceptional measures, and all he desired to emphasise was that in the adoption of measures special regard should be had to the financial difficulties likely to arise, and more particularly to the claims of the ryots.

SECRETARY FOR INDIA'S REPLY.

The Marquess of Crewe (Secretary of State for India) said the subject bristled with technicalities, and was surrounded by many complications. Last November the attention of the Government of India was called to the seriousness of the position with regard to wheat in India, and the price at which wheat was being sold. There had been a good wheat harvest in India, and the prospects of the coming crop were exceptionally good. But for two or three years previously the yield of wheat had been small, and as soon as it became clear that there was going to be a world shortage of wheat it was obvious that India should sow as large an area with wheat as possible. In that result some four million acres in excess were put under crop. That in itself swallowed up a considerable quantity of wheat for seed purposes. By the late autumn the stock of wheat in India was lower than was normal, with the consequence that very small purchases for export sufficed to run up the price to an almost alarming extent. The market was in a most sensitive state, and prices in India advanced to a point at which it became scarcely worth while to export wheat. Indeed, wheat was at a price which it only reached in what might be described as famine years. They had to think not only of the ryot, but of the great town populations which, suffering in this way in a year of plenty, were not likely to regard the prospect with equanimity.

FORMER PROSPECT OF DISTURBANCES

They could not be surprised if a great deal of Indian opinion—bearing in mind the war in Europe and the prospect of the high prices in India being maintained by the export of wheat and the high prices throughout the world—should become inspired by feelings of great anxiety, that actual unrest should follow, and that there should have been a prospect of a genuinely serious state of things in the way of local disturbances in those areas in which wheat was mainly consumed. They were told by the Viceroy and those who advised him that they had the clearest evidence that unless some strong steps were taken the consequences to public order might be of a grave character; and the facts being as he (the Marquess of Crewe) had stated, he did not think it was possible for anybody to be surprised at the result. The Government of India fixed a limit to exports from December 1 to the end of March. The limit named was what in an average year would, speaking roughly, keep India going for that period. It was pointed out to the people of India that the wheat supply of the country was not being lessened beyond a reasonable amount, while a moderate quantity was being exported for the needs of Europe. For a short time the hopes of the Government of India, were realised. Prices fell and public opinion was to a certain extent reassured. But unfortunately that did not last long, because the time limit during which the restriction operated was very short, and it was possible for dealers and speculators to anticipate what would happen when the end of the period came and to begin to buy for the future, thereby affecting the price, from the consumers' point of view, adversely.

WHEAT KEPT OFF THE MARKET.

Prices began to rise again owing to a certain number of holders of wheat keeping it off the market, and the possibilities of public disturbance again loomed before them. To meet the difficulty the total prohibition of the export of wheat was announced, so far as private account was concerned from April onwards, but an arrangement for purchase an account of the Government was instituted. It was at first the desire of the Government of India that there should be a total prohibition of export altogether until the new crop came into harvest with the hope of steadying the price, but several drawbacks would have attached to that. It would have been critically remarked in this country that, while India was engaged in gathering in the great wheat harvest now coming to hand, she was preventing export here, and many people, knowing the condition of the wheat market here, would have considered that an unduly selfish proceeding on the part of the Government of India. There was also a certain danger, if export was prohibited altogether for a period and then suddenly permitted, of a great rush in the export market, with the result that prices would be again driven up to a high and disastrous level. It was therefore decided to take the step of buying these vast quantities of wheat on Government account. The amounts which it was hoped India might be able to export during the different sections of time within the long period extending to March, 1916, were such as India would be able to spare after providing for her own needs. The Government would certainly be glad to have two million tons sent to the country, and, knowing what the price of wheat was likely to be here, they would be glad if that amount could be exceeded. But it was clearly not possible to take up the position that they ought to denude India of a staple crop, which was the food of a considerable section of the population, to an extent which would cause distress or even great inconvenience there. The Government hoped that the forthcoming margin from India would be sufficient to prevent anything like a panic rise in the price of wheat during the current year in this country, and that after that surplus was exported the price in India, although it was not likely to be low, would at any rate be a reasonable one for internal consumption.

PROFIT FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

In the evolution of this great transaction, involving many millions of money, the greatest care was taken, both in India and here, not merely to give the utmost consideration to all the different aspects of the problem, but to take into council persons whose experience and opinions might be of value. Wheat was now coming forward very well, and at present a profit was being made on its purchase, but it was possible to conceive conditions, although they were not probable, under which the world price of wheat might be reduced to an extent which would render this profit very small or even cause it to disappear altogether. Assuming that some—possibly a considerable—profit was made, the noble Marquess asked how it could be arranged that the growers of wheat in India should obtain their fair share of it to compensate them from the great profits they might conceivably have made if no Government interference had taken place. In considering their claim it should be remembered that wheat in India in many cases passed through a number of different hands, and it could not be definitely assumed that a large share of the profit would have gone to the cultivators so much as to middlemen. But even after making that deduction, the Government were disposed to agree that if possible the cultivators should not be penalised by the Government action. Obviously they could not compensate the individual. It had been agreed that if a profit was made it should become the property of the Government of India, who, while not yet attempting to draw up any distinct scheme for its allocation, would do everything to ensure that it was utilised not merely for the benefit of agriculture generally, but so far as might be for the benefit of the particular class who might be held to be indemnified by the Government action. As to the finance of the transaction, he was not able to give a complete answer to Lord Lansdowne, because there were still certain points outstanding between the different persons who might claim to be interested. There were some arguments for making the finance of the transaction so far as possible a Government matter and other arguments for interfering as little as possible with the normal course of trade, but the matter was still to some extent *sub judice*. This step in regard to Indian wheat was not one which the Government would naturally have desired to take, but these were times of crisis, and it was considered necessary in order to avoid what might have been a serious disaster not merely economically but also politically. With regard to the figure of 31s. 5d. at which Lord Lansdowne said wheat could be bought, his (Lord Crewe's) impression was that this was the up-country price, and that from 18s. to 25s. would have to be added before it came up for sale at the Baltic in London.

Replying to the Earl of Cromer, the Marquess of Crewe said before the prohibition the price of wheat was somewhere about 4s. a quarter higher than it was at the present time.

RAO SAHEB CHARGED WITH RIOTING

EXAGGERATED IDEAS REGARDING HIS AUTOCRATIC RIGHTS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 29.

The District Magistrate of Ajmer has delivered judgment in a case in which the Mahajans of Deoba complained against Rao Modhsinghi Saheb of Deoba and his servants of theft, rioting etc. The Magistrate found that the Rao Saheb did order the cart to be brought back to the front by force if Kaniram attempted to take it away without paying dues, and the order was carried out by his servants and retainers, the present accused. Having regard to the fact that the case was the first one of its kind in Ajmer District, that there was a slight provocation on other side, that the Rao Saheb was obsessed with exaggerated ideas regarding his autocratic rights as Istimrardar and that the other accused acted in the "bona fide" belief that they were bound to carry out the orders, the Magistrate did not think it necessary to impose a very severe sentence and fined the Rao Saheb Rs. 100 under each of the three charges, or Rs. 300 in all. Six others were fined Rs. 100 each and two others Rs. 20 each.

BURGLAR GANG THWARTED AT CALCUTTA.

ATTEMPT TO RIFLE A JEWELLER'S SHOP.

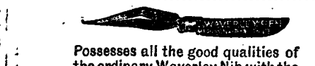
(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 29.

The promptitude of the police of Waterloo Street thana, Calcutta, frustrated the plot of a gang of burglars to rob the premises of Messrs. Arlington and Co., jewellers, of Esplanade Mansions, in the small hours of this morning. Receiving information of the plot police went to the premises. One man was found in the passage of the shop. The man was chased, when he showed fight and attempted to use a piece of hoop-iron which he carried. He was arrested and proved to be Shohanapal Singh who was recently released from gaol, after having served a sentence of 10 years' imprisonment for having burgled a shop in Dhurrumtollah, the entrance to which he gained through a roof.

Another arrest was made by the police at Baboo Ghat where a man named Mohabir Kohar was secured. He also is believed to be an old offender.

RESERVOIR WAVERLEY PEN



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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

Liverpool, 28th May,

Liverpool Market closed owing to holidays,

New York Official noon call	July	9.43
	Oct.	9.75

VISIBLE COTTON SUPPLY.

Liverpool, May 29th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	14,710,000
American Visible Supply.. ..	4,916,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 28th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	13,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	35,000
Futures at New York July	9.38
Previous closing price	9.37
Futures at New York Oct.	9.73
Previous closing price	9.72
Spot Cotton at New York	9.60
Previous price	9.50
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	9.00
Previous price	9.00
Futures at New Orleans July	9.10
Previous price	9.12
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	9.46
Previous price	9.47
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7½
Demand Bills	4.78/50
Silver Commercial Bars	49½
Week's receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	76,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	156,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports. ..	1,080,000
„ „ at Interior Ports ..	651,000

New York, May 29th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	11,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	17,000
Futures at New York July	9.37
Previous closing price..	9.38
Futures at New York October ..	9.72
Previous closing price	9.73

New York and New Orleans markets closed on Monday.

Spot Cotton at New York	9.60
Previous price	9.60
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	9.00
Previous price	9.00
Futures at New Orleans July	9.07
Previous price	9.10
Futures at New Orleans October ..	9.44
Previous price	9.46
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7½
Demand Bills	4.78½
Silver Commercial Bars	49¼

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 28th.

Bar Silver Spot	23 7/16
Closing Tone of silver:—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	2⅞
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	3½
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4½
„ „ „ „ 6 „ ..	4¾
Interest day to day loans	1½
„ 7 day market loans	1½
The sum of £350,000 has been earmarked.	

London, May 29th.

Bar Silver Spot	23 5/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Absence of buyers.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	2 7/8
Discount, Indian Bank Bill 6 m/st ..	3 3/4
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4 1/8
„ „ „ „ 6 „ ..	4¼
Interest day to day loans	1½
„ 7 day market loans	1½
Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England about £ 200,000.	

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS

WHEAT.

London, May 28th.

Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-Ship, June-July; sellers,	65/0
White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. June-July; sellers,	65/3
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F June-July; sellers,	64/9
F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F June-July; sellers	64/6
Wheat Bombay white June-July sellers	66/6
Wheat club No. 2 June-July	64/9

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore 416lbs. 85% ex-Ship May-June; sellers,	52
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June; sellers	56
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship May-June sellers	51½
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship May-June sellers	58
Calcutta Linseed June-July buyers	56/3

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£78⅜
Copper Braziers	£98
Yellow Metal ..	10¾
English best selected Copper	88½
Hard spelter,	57½
Iron Corrugated sheet 24 gauge G.O.B 4% F.O.B. Liverpool,	£17 to £17-10

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal nominally.	30

RUBBER.

Para Rubber May-June;	2/7½
Ceylon Rubber	2/4½

JAVA SUGAR.

London May, 28th.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta June,	19
July,	18/9
September-October,	18/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi June,	19/1½
July	18/1 ½
September-October,	18/7½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June	21/7½
July,	21/3
September-October,	21
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi June,	21/9
July,	21/4½
September-October,	21/1½
Linseed Calcutta June-July	56/6

London, May 29th.

Wheat Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492 lbs. ex-ship June-July Sellers	65/6
White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. June-July Sellers	65/3
Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. June-July Sellers	64/9
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. June-July Sellers	64/6
Wheat Bombay White June-July Sellers	66/6
Wheat Club No. 2 June-July	64/9

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85 % ex-Ship May-June Sellers	52
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship. May-June Sellers	57
Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. May-June Sellers	51/6
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship. May-June. Value	58
Calcutta Linseed Mry-June Buyers	56/3

LINSEED.

Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) June-July Value	54

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull. Value	£7-12-6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£78¾
Copper Braziers	£98
Yellow Metal.	10¾
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
English Best Selected Copper	88½
Hard Spelter	57½
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	£17 to 17-10

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal Nominal	30

RUBBER.

Para Rubber May June	2/7½
Ceylon Rubber	2/4½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 29.

The market has ruled quiet throughout the day. Exporters are practically out of the market and mills are only buying from hand to mouth.

Only a very small business has been reported and that only in the bazaar.

We quote:—

Fine Broach June, 214.
Fine Bengal June, 160.
Fine Khamgaum-Akola July, 188.
Quotations for 1916:—
Good Broach April, 241½.
Fully Good Bngal January, 179½.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Bombay during the 24th hours up till 6 p.m. Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into on 28th May, 1915:—

Cotton	9,465 Bales.
Wheat	34,127 cwts.
Linseed	21,963 „
Raper Rai and Mustard Seed	1,336 „
Ginjellyseed	27 „
Poppyseed	85 „
Groundnuts	723 „
Castorseed	3,793 „
Rice	3,585 „
Myrabollams	3,672 „
Cottonseed	4,040 „
Mowraseed	173 „
Gram	1,404 „
Joowar	1,469 „
Barley	584 „

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 per cent. ...Rs. 6-7-6, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi .....Rs. 6-11-6. R. D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 per cent. .....Rs. 89, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hard 50 per cent. .....Rs. 45-8, B. T. per candy.
Linseed.
Ready May .....Rs. 8-2, B. T. per cwt.
Forward Sept. .....Rs. 8-9, R. D. per cwt.
Forward Sept. .....Rs. 8-13, R. D. per cwt. Sept.
Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore .....Rs. 6-1, B. T. per cwt.
Brown Etawah .....Rs. 6-3, B. T. per cwt.
Brown Karbi .....Rs. 6-12, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow [illegible] .....615, B. T. per cwt.
Poppyseed.
Ready .....Rs. 6-12, B. T. per cwt.
Groundnuts.
Bold .....Rs. 27, B. T. per candy.
Madras .....Rs. 28, B. T. per candy.
Mowraseed .....Rs. 3-14, B. T. per cwt.
Castorseed.
Ready .....Rs. 5-14, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed .....Rs. 2-14, B. T. per cwt.
Teelseed.
Bold White 85 per cent. ..... Rs. 42, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hingunghat .....Rs. 44, B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready .....1s. 3 7/8d.
D. D. Mail .....1s. 3 29-32d.
T. T. Forward .....1s. 3 29-32d. June.
Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready .....1s. 4¼d.
Do. Do. forward .....1s. 4 5-32d. July.
Do. 4 Months ready .....1s. 4 3-16d.
Francs 3 m-s. do .....175 nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong 133⅜
Do. Shanghai 170½
60 d-s. Yokohama 150½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-10-0
Australian do	24-6-0
Bombay do	24-4-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-0-0
English Dragoons	15-2-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	60-6-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 29.

The Cotton Mill Share Market ruled very steady to-day though the dimension of business reported was on a moderate scale. Tata Iron and Steel shares kept unchanged.

In Mill shares for June delivery Davids were placed at Rs. 547½, Fazulbhai at Rs. 415, Standard at Rs. 985, Madhavji at Rs. 1,152½ and Swadeshi at Rs. 1,482½.

Finlays were quoted at Rs. 270, Simplex at Rs. 270, Currimbhai at Rs. 175 and New Great Easterns at Rs. 210.

Sun Mill shares declined to Rs. 101½, New City of Bombay shares were placed at Rs. 1,095.

McKenzie Saw Mill shares were reported to have changed hands at Rs. 174.

Gujarat Ry. shares were in demand at Rs. 101½.

A big lot of Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 219 for cash.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares stood stationary at Rs. 922½.

Bombay Telephones were quoted at Rs. 124.

Tata Hydro Electric Ordinary shares kept dull at Rs. 1,075.

Katni Cement and Industrial Co. Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 87 and Preference at Rs. 102.

Bank of Bombay shares were in demand at Rs. 1,635.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 102½ and Deferred at Rs. 193½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was recorded at Rs. 93 5/8 (clean pieces).

4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 99.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

The following casualties are announced:—

LONDON, May 27.

WOUNDED.

Major P. L. Reid, Irish Guards.
Major Earl of Rosse, Irish Guards.
Major C. Enoch, 7th Londons.
Major H. de Legh, Medicals.
Captain E. G. Mylne, Irish Guards.
Captain G. E. Young, Irish Guards.
Captain S. E. Morris, Liverpools.
Captain A. D. Gaye, Bedfords.
Captain W. Derington, South Staffords.
Captain W. F. Newson, 15th Londons.
Lieut. J. R. Cowan, Highland L. I.
Lieut. G. M. Henderson, Highland L. I.
Lieut. J. F. Christie, Hertfordshires.
Lieut. V. Palmer, Hertfordshires.
Lieut. H. Garnons-Williams, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut. T. Wardhaugh, 6th Londons.
Second-Lieut. H. Boyse, Irish Guards.
Second-Lieut. E. W. Campbell, Irish Guards.
Second-Lieut. R. B. Kemp, Irish Guards.
Second-Lieut. R. S. Paget, Irish Guards.
Second-Lieut. J. Ralli, Irish Guards.
Second-Lieut. S. Tallents, Irish Guards.
Second-Lieut. the Hon. P. Cary, Grenadier Guards.
Second-Lieut. C. Creed, Grenadier Guards.
Second-Lieut. R. Murray, Highland L. I.
Second-Lieut. D. McNeill, Highland L. I.
Second-Lieut. J. Greer, 2nd Dragoon Guards.
Second-Lieut. C. Persee, 7th Dragoon Guards.
Second-Lieut. J. Lane, 18th Hussars.
Second-Lieut. E. Swinton, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. J. McErvell, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. H. M. Yeatman, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut. R. Troller, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut. G. Fosbery, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut. J. A. Douglas, Londons.

MISSING.

Major A. Hughes, Liverpools.
Captain J. Harvey, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. L. Roper, Liverpools.

WOUNDED IN DARDANELLES.

Captain J. O. Wynne, East Lancashires.
Captain H. Mandley, Manchesters.
Captain H. H. Cunningham, Medicals.
Lieutenant C. Ainscough, Manchesters.
Lieut. F. Aldous, Manchesters.
Lieut. A. Tinker, Manchesters.
Lieut. W. Lay, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut. H. Butterworth, Manchesters.

MORE WARS TO FOLLOW.

PROPHECY OF A VAST SERIES OF STRUGGLES.

Professor Ridgeway, speaking at a meeting of the Eugenic Society during mail week said that the nation had been brought into the present struggle by a combination of millioniares who were frequently alien in origin, and their dupes the masses, while the same forces were exercising a baneful influence on the prosecution of the war.

Far from this being the last war, the hard facts pointed rather to its being the first of a vast series of struggles different from those yet known. The earth's waist spaces were now getting filled up, and the struggle for existence, not merely kingly ambitions, was the great stake for which Germans and British were now fighting. Henceforward each new struggle would be more desperate.

Discussing recruiting, Professor Ridgeway said the voluntary system, never a good one, had now become a great danger. The terrible losses of this war all fell on the best breeding stock of the race. We must widen the basis for our supply of soldiers. Our chief hope of safety must be in universal military service.

PRINCE RUPPRECHT OF BAVARIA.

AN ERSIWHILE BRITISH GUEST IN INDIA

Professor Wegener, correspondent of the "Cologne Gazette," who was among the party of war correspondents conducted recently to the neighbourhood of Neuve Chapelle, describes a dinner given to the correspondents by the Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, the commander of the defeated army. He describes Prince Rupprecht as "incorporating the splendid offensive spirit of the Bavarians which the enemy has learned to fear," and as being for ever famous for directing German fury against the British. The party while dining in "a pleasantly situated French villa," talked of the defects of French taste, and Prince Rupprecht said that French houses were "full of horrors." Professor Wegener and Prince Rupprecht have both been British guests in India, and they discussed "the prospects of an Indian rising." The professor thinks it best, "for obvious reasons," not to state "the views and expectations" expressed by Prince Rupprecht.

Horlick's Malted Milk

BANISHES THIRST

and fatigue and is as palatable and refreshing as the coolest melon. It contains nutriment in just that form which can be most easily assimilated by the digestive organs.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores in three compact sizes.

ORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

Incorporated in England.

ESTABLISHED 1797.

FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

Incorporated in England.

ESTABLISHED 1782.

FIRE & MARINE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Incorporated in England.

WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Incorporated in Canada.

WORLD MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated in England.

As General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting.

Fire, Marine and Accident business

Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

General Agents,

GRAHAM'S BUILDING,

Fort.

CARE KILLED THE CAT

BUT Carelessness is responsible for a larger number of deaths due to a little neglected cough. Nip the cough in the bud by promptly taking LYNSOLA, the popular cure for cough and cold. It touches the tickle, and every dose of it tends to soothe and heal the sore spots, instantly allaying any irritation in the bronchial tubes. It is an ideal lung tonic free from opiates. See the trade-mark of a Monkey before buying.

Of all Chemists and Stores.

MADON SONS & Co.,

(*The Original Madon's*)

Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

Phone No. 706.

Tired and worn out after your trip? Take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract—relieves all fatigue; imparts a feeling of freshness and energy. B.16

"JAM-E-JAMSHED" DEFAMATION CASE.

"SCHEMING TRICKS" EXPLAINED.

A DISTURBING ADVERTISEMENT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, the Chief Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which Mr. H. J. Bhabha, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Zoroastrian Conference and Professor P. A. Wadia, Dr. N. N. Katrak and Mr. S. C. Petit, Secretaries, charged Mr. J. B. Marzban, Proprietor of the "Jame-Jamshed" and Mr. P. J Marzban, Editor, for defamation.

Mr. G. S. Velinker, Barrister and Mr. D. M. Madon Advocate, instructed by Mr. Pocha, solicitors appeared for the complainants, while Mr. V. F. Vicaji was for the defence.

Mr. Velinker in resuming his address to the Court referred to the questions of scheming tricks. At the first Conference, when Sir Dinsha Davar was appointed a delegate of the Gatha Society, it was alleged that the appointment was a scheming trick. Mr. Velinker stated that it was not a scheming trick, but even supposing that it was so, who was the originator? Sir Dinsha Davar said it was Mr. Madon's trick and Mr. Madon was the Conference. Mr. Velinker said this was a delusion which seemed to have pervaded a good deal of the case for the defence. There was no evidence to show that Sir Dinsha was appointed a delegate of the Conference by Mr. Madon at all. The fact was that it was usual to appoint eminent men as delegates without previously inquiring of them whether they were willing to accept the appointment or not. In any case there was nothing morally wrong about it, and Counsel's submission was that on that particular occasion there was quite a galaxy of eminent men among the delegates, such as Sir Pherozesha Mehta, Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, Sir Dorab Tata etc. The absence of Sir Dinsha Davar would not have shedless lustre on the Conference. Again, the names of the delegates had not been published, but Sir Dinsha thought they were published and he said he suffered in consequence owing to the banter to which his friends subjected him, and he therefore resigned.

Mr. Velinker said there was no evidence that Sir Dinsha's name was published, and the defence had not produced any document or paper to show that it was published. Up to that time there was no complaint against the Committee. A change however, was noticed in the state of mind of Mr. Jehangir Murzban, on the 11th April, 1910, when, according to Mr. Merwanji Cama's evidence, he declared at a wedding that he would see how they were going to hold the Conference and followed up that declaration with a gesture. Mr. Payne had argued that it was too childish a gesture for an old gentleman like Mr. Jehangir to make. But Mr. Velinker submitted that even old gentlemen were sometimes inclined to be frivolous. Apparently Mr. Jehangir thought he had a sense of humour and this was the way in which he had expressed that particular humour. This circumstance showed that on the 11th of April there was a complete change in the feelings of Mr. Jehangir Murzban, proprietor of the "Jame-Jamshed, and counsel's submission was that the threat he gave that day was clear evidence of his notice.

ALLEGED MALICE.

This malice subsequently developed. On the 12th April, a paragraph appeared in the "Jame" announcing the resignations of Sir Dinsha Davar, Dastur Darab and the Naib Dastur, which were described as obituary notices No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3. But inspite of Mr. Jehangir's threat the Conference did not die. It was held on the 16th, 17th and 18th April, at the Novelty Theatre. The first two days' proceedings were conducted in peace and harmony.

A "JAME" ADVERTISEMENT.

On the 18th an advertisement appeared in the "Jame" just above the first leader over the signature of one Framji Cowasji Cooper, stating that that day was going to be the solution of an acute controversial question and calling upon his brothers and sisters to attend the Conference at the theatre and declare their true opinion.

Mr. Velinker suggested that the object of the advertisement was to get all and sundry to attend the meeting and create a row there. People came there as invited and declared their opinion by creating a disturbance and obstructing the proceedings of the Conference.

The magistrate raised a question asking why they held the "Jame" responsible for it.

In response, Mr. Velinker said that as the advertisement to that effect was published in the "Jame," the "Jame" was responsible for that.

The magistrate:—Is it not a paid advertisement?

Mr. Velinker:—It purports to be a paid advertisement, but there is nothing in the evidence to that effect. It is right over the editorial.

Mr. Velinker called the attention of the Court to interview between Mr. Merwanji Cama and Mr. Jehangir Murzban on the 11th of April when, according to Mr. Cama, Mr. Jehangir threatened to break the Conference. Mr. Velinker said when they put these two piece of evidence together the inference was irresistible that actuated by malice and with the object of breaking the Conference the advertisement was published.

Mr. Velinker read the resolution, which he said was supposed to deal with an acutely controversial question. It affirmed the desirability of creating a body of priests to give evidence to the community on theological questions and appointed a Committee to suggest measures for the institution of such a body. Mr. Velinker contended that the resolution did not contain any matter of an acutely controversial nature. The peculiarity about it was that it was drawn up by Mr. Vimadalal who was one of the friends of Mr. Jehangir Murzban and an opponent of the idea of the Conference taking up actual controversial questions. Mr. Velinker's argument was that if such a champion of the exclusion of acutely controversial questions drew up the resolution, it could not be considered in any way objectionable. More than that, the Conference redeemed their pledge by dropping even that resolution. In fact, the evidence went to show that (1) the speakers at the Zoroastrian Conference had emphatically and unequivocally declared that they would not entertain controversial question;(2) that the "Jame" knew that that was the policy of the Conference and yet it did not say a word about it at that time; and (3) that Mr. Jehangir Murzban was apparently determined to break the Conference in other words he was actuated by express malice.

It was suggested by the defence, Mr. Velinker proceeded to urge, that the proceedings in both the Standing and Sub-Committee indicated that the Conference had a secret object of its own, namely, the admission of the Juddins in the Community.

"A PESTILENTIAL ORGANISATION."

Sir Dinsha Lavar, said Mr. Vilinker, had in his evidence charecterised the Conference as a pestilential organisation, but a letter from him to Mr. Cama within three months of the holding of the first. Conference showed that that was not his view at that time. There was not a word in it to show that it was a pestilential organisation brought into existence to destroy all that was good and beautiful in the Zoroastrian religion. On the contrary, it said that it was very humiliating to the Parsi community that that Parsi Press should carry on this undignified and unseemly controversy and that it behoved all Parsis to bring about a reconciliation. Sir Dinsha could not for a moment believe that Mr. Cama could be connected with a movement which had for its object, even in the remotest manner, the subversion of the Zoroastrian religion. Apparently when Sir Dinsha Davar in his evidence described the Conference in such scathing terms, he had not this letter in his mind.

Mr. Velinker drew the attention of the Court to the protests that were received by the Conference from different places. At the same time, he remarked, there was intrinsic evidence to prove that Mr. Vimadalal was the originator of all these protests.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned till to-day.

LIBEL SUIT AGAINST "STRAITS TIMES."

COMPLAINANT'S PATRIOTISM HELD UP TO RIDICULE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 28.

In the suit for damages of 10,000 dollars for libel brought by W. H. Macregor against the "Straits Times" Press Ltd., and Mr. Stall, Managing Editor of the paper, the Supreme Court of Singapore has granted a decree for 750 dollars and costs for the plaintiff, holding that he had been held up to ridicule by expressions referring to his patriotism.

LAWLESSNESS IN THE PUNJAB.

GOVERNMENT REPLY TO HINDU SABHA'S REPRESENTATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 29.

In reply to the representation submitted by the Punjab Hindu Sabha, Lahore, in connection with the recent outbreak of lawlessness in South-west Punjab, the President of the Punjab Hindu Sabha has received a reply from Mr. Kettlewell, Secretary to the Punjab Government, that the representation of the Sabha is receiving the consideration which the importance of the subject deserves and the recommendations made are under discussion with the local authorities. A reply will be sent at an early date.

MONSOON NOTES.

Just at present, when there are so many newly arrived territorial and others in India and the East, who have never seen the monsoon, it's near approach is of special interest.

Whilst chatting with one of them the other day, his quaint ideas of what he is going to experience struck one as being identical with one's own idea of what it would be like, before one had witnessed the monsoon for the first time.

When I explained that when the monsoon first breaks, it is usual to have a few weeks' ceaseless pelting rain, with never a break, and then for the next three months or so, scarcely a fine day and during the other nine months of the year rarely more than a couple of showers, he remarked that it was evidently an easier job in this land for the mackintosh than the parasol; I told him that when those first weeks of the monsoon come along he will find that the mackintosh does not have an easy time, far from it, and unless he wears one of the best it won't be a mackintosh at all by the end of a couple of weeks.

This talk of mackintoshes brings me to the object of what I had in mind when I started these notes.

The other day I called on Mr. Sydney K. Thompson, rapidly becoming Bombay's leading tailor, he tells me he has something "up his sleeve" for the monsoon trade and expects to receive a large consignment of extra reliable English-made mackintoshes at an early date and that prices for same will be moderate and thus enable all classes to have a good "Monsoon Proof" overgarment.

We can safely advise you to call or send to Elphinstone Circle, Sydney K. Thompson has filled a long felt want in Bombay by giving a good English cut at a reasonable price.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

PROPAGANDA OF RETURNED EMIGRANTS.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE DACOITIES.

(From our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, May 28.

In the Lahore conspiracy case, before the Special Tribunal yesterday, Inspector Amir Ali concluded his statement. He was cross-examined by Counsel for the defence. The cross-examination was directed in the main to the elucidation of certain details in his investigation and the discoveries he had made, as also the dates on which the arrests of some of the accused had been effected.

Lehhara Singh, approver, of Lohat Baddi, Nabha State, made a long statement about the activities of the "Ghadr" party in Ludhiana and Jullundur Districts, and Cis—Sutlej States.

He said the Curdwara building was generally the meeting place of the witness and his associates in political and revolutionary work. His associates consisted chiefly of returned emigrants, some of whom had brought with them petitions to Sikh institutions asking them to represent to the Government of India the grievances of Indian emigrants to America. Witness also received a parcel of seditious leaflets which were duly distributed. They got resolutions on the same subject passed by the Sikh Sabha of his village and various places in the neighbourhood. Buta Singh, a returned emigrant, was instrumental in perverting witness's opinions and inflaming him against the Government. Their idea was to send self-sacrificing young men to America to learn how to make guns, cartridges and bombs and then help in expelling the Engish from India even at the cost of their own lives. They continued to receive inflammatory letters and seditious pamphlets from Vancouver. Witness mentioned a few samples of such literature, partly the composition of Har Dayal.

PREPARATIONS FOR A REVOLT.

At about this time witness met some of the accused who told him that they wanted to attend a meeting of their paty at Ferozepore. On another occasion they discussed matters at length and decided to commit dacoities and spend the proceeds thereof on the purchase of arms and ammunition, preparations of bombs and to secure the help of more men, to raise the standard of revolt at this time when the English were preoccupied with war in Europe. The means for the purpose were similar to those which had been agreed upon by a section of parties working in Lahore and Amritsar.

Witness enumerated the countries where Har Dayal, Maulvi Barkat Ullah, Sufi Amba Parshad and Bhai Bhagwan Singh were living and the share which all these men were taking in exciting the people, witness's information being that they would all shortly come to India by different routes to complete the work of revolution. They then decided to go in for fifty or sixty horses and camels and actually purchased a fast pony. Arjan Singh, an Anarkali murderer, informed witness that they had obtained property worth Rs. 1200 or 1300 in a dacoity committed in Jhallandhar district, of which they had made over Rs. 700 to Bengalis for making bombs.

THE FEROZEPUR MURDER.

LAHORE, May 29.

In the Lahore conspiracy case yesterday, Ichra Singh also described the details of the Ferozepore murder, in which he himself had taken an important part. He stated that it was agreed upon to gather a sufficient number of men and attack the guard in charge of the railway bridge of the Sirhind Canal at Doraha and seize their ten guns. An attempt was made, but it was unsuccessful and the witness named the accused who formed the raiding party. Another attempt at dacoity at Rajuwana undertaken with the same object of getting money to defray the cost of bomb making failed similarly.. Parmanand (2) came to witness' place to manufacture bombs and was then sent to fetch revolvers and bring to the Punjab a Bengali who had thrown the bomb at the Viceroy. The consignment of revolvers never came but witness received a letter from Parmanand from Cawnpore saying that he was going to Allahabad.

Witness next described the circumstances precedent to the Jhaner dacoity and gave the names of those who committed it as well as firearms they carried mentioning jewellery obtained and the details of its disposal.

PROCEEDS OF DACOITIES.

Witness also gave the names of those who had set out for the dacoity at Rabhon. Witness further stated that of the proceeds of the Rabhon dacoity, about Rs. 1,000 were sent to the Amritsar Committee and the rest (about Rs. 200) was divided between the various dacoits in small quantities. The jewellery found in the Jhaner and Rabhon dacoities was melted and the witness detailed the arrangements made for the purpose. Rs. 91 taken out of the rupee necklace were kept intact as well as five Kotlashai rupees. He then described the sale of some silver and gold bars made out of the jewellery and the disposal of the remaining silver and gold. Indar Singh took away a portion and the witness tried to destroy all traces of any jewellery having been melted at his house. The Materkotla police then searched his house and Gurdarwara's and found the box containing Indar Singh's implements, but the bars of silver and gold, bomb ingredients, gunpowder and arms which were in his house at the time were not discovered by the police. When the British police and Malerkotla police came later, they too failed to seize these articles.

PLAN TO MURDER LEADING PUBLIC MEN.

Before this, however, Arjan Singh and some companions of his met the witness outside the village, when they held a consultation. At this meeting Arjan Singh told the witness all about the Chabba dacoity and witness mentioned its details as he had learnt them from Arjan Singh. Once witness and his friends including Udham Singh, a student of the Ludhiana Khalsa School agreed that obstructionists like the Hon. Sardar Gajjan Singh, the Hon. Sardar Sundar Singh of Majithia, Sardar Singh, C.I.E., Surbarah, Golden Temple and Sir Singh, Editor, "Khalsa Samachar" deserved to be murdered. This was, however, postponed, but they thought they should for the present remain content with murdering police officers instead.

Witness was finally arrested about the 14th February and made a clean breast of the whole matter, a fortnight later, handing all incriminating articles to the police.

SENDING OUT YOUTHS TO LEARN BOMB MAKING.

Cross-examined by the Counsel for the defence, witness stated that Nidhan Singh had himself on one occasion brought four or five seers of bomb-chemicals. It was a year ago when they had an idea of sending out their educated young men to America to learn how to make guns and bombs and starting a rebellion on the return of the men. Parmanand (2) came to him to ask for railway fare for going to Calcutta. Witness never talked to Dalip Singh about any dacoity nor did any dacoity take place in witness's presence. When Ganda Singh said Dalip Singh and two others demanded their share of the proceeds of the Jhater and Rabhon dacoities, Dalip Singh was present.

Re-examined by the Government Advocate, witness stated the three accused who wanted their share of the proceeds of the dacoities did so to enable them to purchase arms and were fully aware of the main purpose of the dacoities.

Mr. R. N. Sahai questioned the admissibility of this witness's evidence as no pardon had been given to him. Counsel said he would argue the point later.

Narain Singh, a pensioner Rissaldar, and Cudir Bakhsh, Police Sub-Inspector, proved a report which the former had made to the Ludhiana police on 20th February, 1914, about the bursting of a bomb in a house where he was staying with his family. Puran Singh (accused), a relation of his, was also putting up with him during these days.

ANOTHER APPROVER'S EVIDENCE.

Approver Narain Singh's evidence supplied an all important link between the section of the party working in Lahore, Amritsar and Ferozepore and that which committed dacoities towards the Ludhiana side. He gave a detailed description of the plot to commit a dacoity in the house of a rich Khatrani and the successive abortive attempts of the gang. The first suggestion came from Dalip Singh and it was taken up by about a dozen men altogether. They made no less than six attempts. All of which failed for one reason or other. On every one of these occasions they were armed with sundry weapons such as swords, fire-arms, chhavis, takwas and lathis. The serai of Kishan Das was their rendezvous and Kishan Das took an active part in their plans, lending them arms, providing them with food and interesting himself in their work.

THE JHANER DACOITY.

The Jhaner dacoity was the work of their gang, which witness described in full, the call at the Bania's house, the forcing of the door, the dacoits rush into the house, the cries of the villagers and the dacoits' retorts and threats to the villagers and passers-by, the beating of the Bania and his two sons, his entreaties and offer to point out the house of another rich Bania, the collection of booty and a seditious and inflammatory harangue to the villagers by their leader Ganga Singh when surrounded by a crowd at the time of the dacoity.

The party also made an abortive attempt to commit a dacoity at Rajowana. Some of them went towards Jullundur to get money by dacoities for purchasing arms to fight against the Government to liberate the country. Indar Sunar tried to prepare cartridges for them and they brought some swords and guns from Patiala side. They also received material for making bombs, which witness carried to his house in a bag on his head. The men who had brought these chemicals etc. mentioned to the witness the Sajnewal and Mansuran dacoities as having been the work of their party. The facts of this dacoity were briefly described by the witness. In some of the depredations of the gang they were joined by Amli and Rakha. Witness gave a detailed account of the wandering of himself and his comrades.

The case is proceeding.

MULTAN SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MULTAN, May 29.

In the Dagri case to-day the Special Tribunal decided to charge fifteen out of the twenty-five accused. The remainder were discharged.

In the Islampur Furaz case six accused were sentenced to five years' rigorous, including three months' solitary imprisonment for dacoity.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Sir Waghji Wadhwan Camp Mfg. Co., Ltd. Ordinary General Meeting, 121, Meadows Street, 2 p.m.

The Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting, Apollo Street, 3 p.m.

Palace of Varieties Vaudeville and cinema at 6-30 p.m., at the Gaiety, 10 p.m., Show at Edwards Theatre.

TUESDAY, June 1.

Bombay High Court, Vacation Sitting: Short Causes, 11-30 a.m.

Co-operative Housing Association: Mr. Talmakis' paper on the possibilities of forming co-operative societies among Hindus, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 2.

Bombay Insolvency Court: Special Vacation Sitting, 11-30 a.m.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, June 3.

H. M. the King-Emperor's Birthday.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 6-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-4/ and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Royal Opera House, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor," and not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m. on the day before publication.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their MS. type-written if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such, and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned, but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

RIDSDALE—At Cawnpore, on the 22nd May 1915, to Mr. and Mrs. P. L. B. Ridsdale of "Erndale," a daughter.

DEATHS.

PASTA—Gomibeai mother of Mr. Madhowdas Goculdas L. Pasta at Dadar on Saturday, 29th Ma at 7 p.m. Gothumna ceremony on Monday, 31st May at 3 p.m. at Dadar.

JELOWITZ—On the 24th May at the Presidency General Hospital, Frederick Charles Jelowitz, aged 65 years, 6 months and 23 days.

RENNICK—Killed in action in France on the 26th April 1915, Lt.-Col. F. Rennick, 40th Pathans. Deely regretted by his brother officers.

BLAIR—At Bothogne, on the 14th May 1915, of wounds received in action. Major W. K. Blair, R. F. Deeply regretted.

SWARD—At Jhansi, on the 22nd May 1915, James Seward, G. I. P. Railway. Deeply mourned.

WINTER—At Allahabad, U. P., India, on the 25th May 1915, Lilie Winter, dearly loved wife Lt.-Col. H. E. Winter, R.A.M.C.

CROFTS.—On the 12th April, 1915, in London suddenly, Surgeon-General Aylmer Martin Crofts, C.I.E., I.M.S., of Concamore, Clonakilty.

FLEMING—Killed in action, near Ypres, Hamilton Maxwell, Captain Canadian Scottish, youngest son of the late John Fleming, C.S.I., Tower House, Bromley, aged 39.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY

Corps Orders by Major J. W. Hawes, V.D., Commanding, B. V. A.

Colaba, May 29.

658.—Duties. Capt. R. C. D. Graham, R.A., having returned from leave resumes the duties of Adjutant, B. V. A., from 25th May 1915 (forenoon).

Duties for week ending 5th June 1915.

Orderly Sergeants:—No. 1 Company, Sgt. C. B. Banks.

No. 2 Company, Sgt. H. T. Binks.

659.—Enrolments. The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the Strength of the Corps from dates specified against their names:—

No. 3 Company, No. 1710 Gr. Crowe W. H.; No. 1711, Gr. Booth J. D.; No. 1712, Gr. O'Sullivan H. P. from 20-5-15.

No. 4 Company, No. 1713, Gr. Davis G. from 26-5-15.

660.—Transfers. No. 1623, Gr. Burnett J. C., No. 2, Company, is transferred to the reserve with effect from 27-5-15.

661.—Parades. No. 1 Company:—Parade at Apollo Bunder at 6-30 a.m. on Thursday, 3rd June and proceed to Oyster Rock for 6-inch B. L. Gun and Battery Drill.

No. 2 Company:—Parade at Colaba at 7 a.m. on Thursday, 3rd June, for 7.5-inch Gun and Battery Drill at Colaba North. The H. P. F. Class parade at Colaba at 7 a.m. daily under Sgt. Stubbs.

662.—Leave. Reference Corps Order 635, dated 8-5-15.

Lt. P. H. Retallack was struck off duty on the afternoon of 28th instant.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Capt., R.A., Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

The Secretary, Social Service League, informs us that Mr. Jamshedji Cursetji Dubash has sent to the League through Mr. K. J. Dubash, Solicitor, a donation of Rs. 500.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Dhurangadhra has been pleased to give a donation of Rs. 5,000 towards the funds of the Hindu Ambulance Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade and has also complied with the request of the Board to become a patron of the Institution.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

For the first time this season, Bombay showed on Friday a clean bill of health regarding plague, not a single attack or death from it being reported. There were of attacks and 1 death from small-pox, but there were no cholera cases. The total mortality from all causes was 74, as compared with 91 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 98 of 1913. The number of rats caught was 1,651, out of which 43 were found to be plague stricken.

THE PIR CHISHTI OF BOMBAY.

A correspondent writes:—His Holiness Mir Mohamed Khassim Alishah Pir Chishti of Bombay, who is held in great esteem and reverence among Muhammadans was married to the eldest daughter of Khazi Syed Amirullah Sahib Hussaini, a very respectable Khazi of Ellore on Friday the 8th of the month of Rajjab 1333 Hijri, corresponding to the 21st May 1915. The party will arrive in Madras during the course of the week and will leave for Ooty to spend the summer there.

THE INDIAN QUESTION IN CANADA.

A BASIS FOR AGREEMENT.

Canadians cannot afford to close their ears against the plea of the stranger within the gates when he declares that justice is denied. Dr. Sunder Singh, speaking for the natives of India resident in Canada, ninety per cent. of whom are Sikhs, says that "Canada's reputation in the Empire is at hazard and her fame in the world in danger so long as fair play is made to wait upon the presumed interests of politicians who have never studied the real place of India in the Empire or her relation to the future of such a cosmopolitan country as Canada."

In what consists this denial of justice of which the Sikh leader now visiting Toronto speaks? In his own words: A stigma is put upon us in Canada such as is not put upon the Japanese or the Chinese, or even upon the negro." That stigma takes the form of an absolute refusal to admit natives of India to the Dominion save under immigration regulations that cannot be compiled with, while the Japanese, the Chinese and the negro enter the country under different provisions of the law or no provision at all. The lowest type of Canton coolie can live in Canada on payment of a head tax of dollar 500. The most pugnacious Jap who ever trod the streets of Tokyo can come in without paying any head tax at all, under a sort of gentleman's agreement between the Government of Canada and that of Japan strictly limiting to a few hundreds yearly the number of Japanese labourers permitted to emigrate to the Dominion. The negro can and does slip in at the border unchallenged and unnoticed. The fighting Sikh, who shares the trenches in France with the Canadian in defence of the Empire to which both owe allegiance, is refused admission, and, as in the case of the "Komagata Maru's" passengers, has the hose turned upon him if he insists.

That cannot continue. If we are determined to make and keep Canada a white man's country, as most of us are, and to prevent the immigration of men of other races in such numbers as to imperil the supremacy of the white, we must either bar out the tribute-paying Chinese and the pushing Jap altogether or permit the Hindu also to enter on similar terms. The leaders of the Sikhs do not urge unrestricted immigration of Asiatics. They know how strong the sentiment is on the Pacific seaboard against such a policy. Were the politicians at Ottawa weak and foolish enough to attempt to throw the door wide open they would bring about the disruption of Confederation.

Short of unrestricted admission, what remedy is there for the undoubted grievance against which Dr. Sunder Singh and his fellow-Sikhs protest? In the first place, *bona fide* merchants and students from India should be at freely admitted as those of any other Oriental country who desire to sell goods or study in Canada. In the second place, some sort of agreement such as is now operative between Canada and Japan might well be entered into between Ottawa and Calcutta by which the amour propre of the native of India might be saved, and a small—a very small—number of selected immigrants from India would be permitted to enter the Dominion yearly.

Our position is not logical, and the Indian is quick in detecting the flaw in our reasoning. We admit the Chinese because he is a profitable source of revenue. We admit the Jap because he insists upon admission as an ally of Britain and as a sign and token of racial equality. We reject the Sikh, racially nearer to us than the Jap, because we think he is not in a position to enforce respect. That is as dangerous as it is unfair. It is against such discrimination that the Hindu protest rather than against Canada's unalterable resolution to prevent racial fusion on the Pacific slope.—"Toronto Globe."

WAR GAZETTEER.

ARRAS.—In France, 23 miles north-west of Cambrai.

AIX NOULETTE.—In France, nine miles north of Arras.

ANGRES.—In France, 8½ miles north of Arras.

ABLAIN ST. NAZARRE.—In France, eight miles north-west of Arras.

NOTRE DAME DE LORETTE.—In France, eight miles north of Arras.

SOUCHEZ.—In France, six miles north of Arras.

BOIS LE PRETRE.—In France, to the north-west of Pont-a-Mousson.

LENS.—In France, twelve miles S.-E. of Bethune.

STEENSTRAETE.—In Belgium, six miles north of Ypres.

ST. ELOI.—In Belgium, in the department of Voormezelle.

LA BASSEE.—In France, ten miles north of Lens.

FESTUBERT.—In France, three miles north-west of La Bassee.

SIENIAWA.—In Galicia, about 20 miles north of Przemysl.

LUDWIGSHAFEN.—In Germany, on the Rhine, 110 miles east of Metz.

PRZEMYSL.—In Galicia, 61 miles W. of Lemberg.

SHAVLE.—In Russia, 77 miles N.-W.-W. of Kovno.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AT WALTON HEATH.

Reproduced from "The Tatler."

After a "few words" with the Lord Chief Justice at Walton Heath on May 1, Mr. Lloyd George lies down and thinks hard.

ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The sober and just views that you have, from time to time, expressed upon various Indian questions, has so endeared your paper that I crave your indulgence for these few lines in your paper.

Every patriotic Mussalman will learn with regret that the intended next gathering of the All-India Moslem League in this city, will have to be abandoned. The Indian National Congress comes here and consequently it would have been in the fitness of things that the Moslem political association should also meet in this city. It appears that jealousies and mischievous persons have started a rumour that the Government disapproves of the meeting of the League. This cannot be true. I can safely say that there is no foundation for this rumour. It can have no objection to the League when it does not object to the Congress. Both are constitutional bodies. Membership of the League is restricted to a very small number. Besides the League is under the patronage and guidance of the most distinguished leaders of the Mussalman community, such as H. H. the Aga Khan, Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Sir Fazulbhoy, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Chinoy, Mr. M. A. Jinnah and others. All these persons are devoted subjects of the Crown. No one can for a moment doubt their loyalty. Sir Fazulbhoy and the Hon. Mr. Chinoy, who are the recognised and revered leaders of Shias and Sunnis alike here, have rendered most valuable services to Government. Government has also recognised their genuine leadership of the community and has selected them as its confidential advisers and counsellors, during this crisis. They succeeded in keeping down the excitement and thus justified their trust. Such are the distinguished leaders who have initiated the movement and undertaken the task of inviting the All-India Moslem League here. Our leaders are further of opinion that the Congress and the League should join hands in this city. Should petty jealousy then prevent us from doing so?

It is said the advent of the League will cause excitement amongst the Mussalmans here. This argument is equally weak. The trusted leaders of the people and councillors of the Government, who so well controlled the Mussalman masses, during the most critical period of the war, must be considered capable of doing so now. If the Congress is not to cause any excitement, why should the meeting of the League do so. It is also said that it will cause useless expenditure and will serve no useful purpose of the community. Those who say this have very short memories and are not friends of their community. Unless it is due to ignorance, do the Mahomedans realise what rights and privileges the Mussalmans in other Presidencies enjoy. Our rights are neither recognised nor put upon any definite basis. Here high appointments are not given to us by rotation, in spite of efficient men being available. There is no reason why Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, or Mr. M. A. Jinnah, or the Hon. Mr. Chinoy should not have succeeded Mr. Chaubal as Councillor. Similiarly, why an eminent Khoja or Bohra barrister should not have succeeded Justice Budruddin or that Mr. Faiz Tayebjee, should not have succeeded his father, here, instead of being exiled to Madras. Numbers of such important questions require to be considered and respectfully placed before the Government. This can only be done by the League.

Sir, permit me, through the widely circulated paper of yours, to appeal to Mussalmans, to give up jealousy and bickerings, to make a common cause, to strengthen the hands of the leaders and make them invite the "All India Moslem League" to Bombay this year. I sincerely hope my appeal will not fall on deaf ears.—Yours, etc.

KHOJA MAHOMED DEWJEE.
Merchant.

Mandvee, May, 29th 1915.

RACING AT NEWMARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 29.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

The first extra meeting at Newmarket will consist of 3 days racing commencing on June 15. The first day's programme includes the New Derby Stakes for which only Derby horses are eligible. The New Oaks Stakes on a similar plan will be run on the 17th.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

The Elementary Sanitary Class organised by the Bombay Sanitary Association will, if there be a sufficient number of students, be held this year in the 1st week of July next. All those intending to join theClass should send in their applications to the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Association, Municipal Offices, by the 21st June. A nominal fee of Rs. 10 will be charged and the course of lectures will last for 3 or 4 months. Lectures are delivered in the evening after 5-45 p.m. (S. T.), twice a week. Certificates and prizes are given to candidates successful at the examination.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

ROSHANARA'S FAREWELL PERFORMANCE

Rarely has any theatre in Bombay been so crowded as was the case at the Royal Opera House on Saturday night when Roshanara gave her farewell performance. Many had to come away disappointed as no seats were available. Some who could not get seats in the four anna gallery willingly paid fifteen rupees for seats in the boxes. The audience was most enthusiastic and Roshanara was called again and again and had to give the Harvest Dance twice before the audience would let her go. The audience went into raptures over Roshanara's dancing and she has the satisfaction of knowing that she has done much to raise the art of Indian dancing in the estimation of the public in India.

U. P. EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

QUESTIONS IN COMMONS.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether the Secretary of State would, before again raising the question of providing an Executive Council for the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, enquire into the attitude in regard to this question of the official and commercial classes in India; and whether he had received any expressions of opinion from these classes.

Mr. Swift McNeill: Is it not the fact that both the Indian Government and the India Office have definitely promised to establish this Executive Council at the earliest possible moment?

Mr. Charles Roberts: The views of the official and commercial classes in the United Provinces on the question were carefully ascertained by the Lieutenant-Governor, and reported by him in his letter recommending the early establishment of an Executive Council. The Secretary of State sees no necessity for further enquiry. Memorials in support of the measure have been received from all parts of India, but none against it from the classes mentioned by the hon. member. In answer to the supplementary question I have to say I think the statement made by the hon. member is approximately correct.

Sir J. D. Rees; Why does the Secretary of State allow to local official in this matter a liberty which he entirely denies to others with regard to enticement of labour?

The Deputy-Speaker; That is a matter for argument.

Mr. King; If any more enquiries are to be made on this subject may they be addressed to our Indian fellow-soldiers fighting in France?

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether he was aware that the compromise whereby the creation of Executive Councils by Proclamation was subject to the right of presentation of an Address to the King by either House of Parliament within a fixed period was arrived at after deliberation and upon consideration of the different opinions held on this subject; and whether it was now proposed, because one House of Parliament had exercised this right, to amend the Indian Councils Act, which passed both Houses upon the condition that this right should be conceded.

Mr. Charles Roberts; The arrangement regarding the creation of Executive Councils was arrived at because the then Secretary of State for India had no choice in the matter. With regard to the second part, I have nothing to add to the answer given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to Mr. King on April 21.

Sir J. D. Rees; Does the hon. gentleman mean that the Secretary of State has no choice in the matter, or was the arrangement made as the result of a compromise between conflicting opinions?

Mr. Roberts; No, Sir; I think the statement as given is correct.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

SCHOOLBOYS' INTERNATIONAL.

The annual international match between English and Scottish schoolboys is yearly gaining in importance, and about 6,000 spectators watched this year's game at Wolverhampton, on May 1.

With the wind against them, it was expected that the home side would be hard pressed, but the England forwards at once took up the attack, and Melsome got over a centre which Reed diverted into the net. Scotland then took a turn at attacking, but the invasion only served to illustrate the reliability of the England defence. Kail running well in scored a second goal for England.

The Scots now played up, and a misunderstanding between Knight and his backs enabled Thomson to reduce the margin. Then a brilliant effort by Lister ended in Scotia's centre equalising the scores just before half-time. The second half run altogether in England's favour, and six minutes after resuming Kail gave his side the lead. Swann put on a fourth goal, and Townrow added a fifth goal, and then Kail made the total half a dozen.

THE CRIMES OF WAR

THE BISHOP OF LONDON ON VENGEANCE.

The Bishop of London took the chair at the London Diocesan Conference which opened on May 5, at the Church House, Westminister. After referring to the war as a conflict waged for the freedom of the Empire and the world, he dealt with the question of vengeance for the crimes committed in Belgium and elsewhere by the Germans, pointing out that divine vengeance had always been wrought by the hand of man. He also dealt with a number of moral questions of the day as they affected the Church. In his address he said:—

The cry which was raised at the beginning of the war to keep the nation from excitement, "Business as usual," had proved a most mischievous narcotic. The real cry should have been. "Nothing as usual," for there had never been such a Day of God for a thousand years.

Dealing with the atrocites committed by the Germans in Belgium, the Bishop of London quoted passages from the diaries of Germans, and said that he did not for a moment shirk two issues which might be raised at once:—(1) Should not vengeance be left to God? and (2) Can war ever be right? "Vengeance is mine, I will repay, saith the Lord," but in the course of history the Lord had practically always repaid through man. There was all the difference in the world between claiming God as the "Tribal Deity" of Prussia, or of England and of believing humbly that those who fought for freedom, for truth, for honour, for international treaties, and for the principles of Christian duty as embodied, for instance, in The Hague Convention, were fighting on the side of God; for "Shall not the God of all the earth do right?"

Continuing, the Bishop of London referred to the lure of drink, and said that if it were true that hundreds of illegitimate children were to be born presently in consequence of the presence of our troops in billets (he could scarcely credit it himself after seeing the excellent behaviour in billets of the London Territorials), then a greater blow had been dealt to our national prestige than any falling back of our line in the trenches.

He looked upon the 200 young lives given every day, even when there was no battle, chiefly because of the lack of ammunition to keep down the enemy's fire, as slaughtered by those who did not sacrifice anything which could enable them to be saved. It was ignorance of the facts which was at the bottom of the mischief.

A resolution, proposed by the Bishop of London, urging that it was the duty of the Church to inspire the nation to concentrate its whole mind and resources upon bringing the struggle to a successful issue, was unanimously adopted.

THE MORALS OF SOLDIERS.

Prebendary Grose Hodge moved a resolution declaring that the most effective contribution the Church can make to the Empire at this time of war is to concentrate her forces upon the moral and spiritual welfare of the men engaged in naval and military service. He said it seemed as if the Church had not yet realized its tremendous responsibility to do a work among men that had never been possible before. There was a grievous dearth of chaplains in the camps at home and abroad, to look after the spiritual and moral welfare of the troops.

The Rev. W. Scott seconded the resolution, which, after discussion, was unanimously adopted.

TOMMY'S SANGFROID

STORY OF GERMAN SHELL IN THE SOUP

"The coolness of the average British soldiers is often really astonishing," writes Captain C. E. F. Rich, of the Lincolnshire Regiment, "and I shall always remember the remark of a man of my own company, who had just cooked a tin of prepared food over a brazier in the bottom of a trench.

"At that moment a large shell burst just in front of the trench, scattering mud, water, and stones in every direction.

"A lump of mud landed with a splash into the middle of the carefully prepared dinner, whereupon my soldier, without turning his head, or taking any notice of the shell, the shock of which had been pretty severe, remarked: 'I don't mind fighting for Belgium, but I'm darned if I want to eat it.'

"Could I draw, I should have sent that to 'Punch.'"

"One cannot help noticing," says the captain, in the same letter, "the wonderful way in which the old regiments that originally came out in the Expeditionary force still stick to it. They have suffered, and suffered enormously, as was bound to happen. They have had fresh blood out, week after week, to fill the gaps in the ranks, and still they go on cheerfully, determined that though both the officers and men are changed, the old spirit has not; the old esprit de corps is present, and is to remain safe in the keeping of those to whom it has been bequeathed."

BHATIA MITRA MANDAL C. C.

FIXTURES. 1915.

June 12th—The Fort Vijay C. C.
June 19th—The New High School.
June 20th—Wellingdon C. C.
June 26th—The Esplanade H. School.
June 27th—Hardinge C. C.
July 3rd—The Bombay Gymkhana.
July 10th—The Y. M. C. Association.
July 17th—The Fort High School.
July 18th—The Chitrapur C. C.
July 24th—The George C. C.
July 25th—G. T. High School.
July 31st—The Young Zoroastrian C. C.
August 1st—Sixteen Stars C. C.
August 8th—The George C. C.
August 15th—Mahalaxmi C. C.
August 21st—St. Xavier H. School.
August 22nd—The Young Muslem C. C.
Sept. 5th—The Parakh C. C.
Sept. 12th—The Union C. C.
Sept. 19th—Harding C. C.
Oct. 2nd—The Persian C. C.

SPORT AT HOME.

MILITARY AND CLUB CRICKET.

VALUE OF ATHLETIC TRAINING.

Though the football season was extended by the F. A. until May-day—instead of finishing as usual at the end of April—May 1 was really the opening day of cricket, and many military teams were practising in view of the forthcoming season. Criket has, indeed, given the best of its votaries to service with the Forces, and one Kent club can claim to have seventy-eight members who have volunteered to go abroad. This club is Beckenham, so many members of which have assisted the county eleven. Surely the famous Kentish club, which has done so much for lawn tennis, croquet, and hockey, as well as cricket, must have established a record in the number of members which have enlisted. Like many other celebrated clubs whose traditions rank high in their respective counties Beckenham has not been able to arrange its ordinary fixture list, but it is hoped that matches will be played. No doubt military teams will be glad to meet the best local clubs, and this method of exercise for soldiers almost sure to be welcomed by the authorities as greatly as was the cross-country training which aroused so much enthusiasm among our Army men.

CLUB CRICKET.

It was noteworthy that in several of the club matches officers and men of the new Army assisted, and it is pretty obvious that while going through their course of training, the soldiers will be delighted to get some cricket occasionally. Many old members of well-known London clubs who are now serving with the forces, to play fairly frequently, so that, after all, many of the clubs will be able to put stronger siders in the field than was generally anticipated.

Of the matches played on May 1 in what was essentially ideal cricket weather, there were several good individual scores. Notably that compiled by P. Burke for Catford, against Spencer. This clever left-hander and first-class wicket-keeper, played delightfully all round the wicket for his contribution of 95, which was without the least blemish. Catford scored 220 for four, while Spencer was disposed of for 150. Two officers, in Lieutenants Blundell and Wilkins, assisted Catford, the former officer contributing 45 in fine style. His hard hitting at times was remarkably free. For the London and North-Western Railway against the Great Western Railway, two very keen railway cricket clubs, E. Harris played good cricket for 74, and enabled his side to declare when 155 for six. The Great Western failed to play the bowling of Howard and Boxall with any degree of confidence, and when the last wicket fell the score register only showed 63. Howard took six for 27 and kept a nice length throughout.

MILITARY CRICKET.

The military element was in force in the Old Charlton and H. Gradidge's game, the scratch side winning tolerably easy. The latter included five soldiers, while Old Charlton had the assistance of Lieuten... E. McDonnel and Sergeant Bailey. The scratch XI, registered 184, of which H. Gradidge scored 50 by hard hitting. A. T. Keeble also showed admirable form for 49, leg-placing with fine precision. Old Charlton were out for 116, F. Scoulding, of the Beckton C.C., taking five for 36. Some good bowling form was seen in the North Middlesex and Highgate match, when S. Smith took five for 10 and R. F. Pritchard five for 26 on behalf of North Middlesex. The latter scored 97, and Highgate only 38. Paddington enjoyed the assistance of three military officers in Lieutenants Ponton, Drake, and Porter, members of the Officers' Training Corps, against Steinway Athletic at Sunbury. Paddington contributed 155, D. Collins, although being missed twice, nevertheless played excellent cricket for 55. Steinway responded with 131, A. Handcock playing remarkably well for his innings of 40.

In the list of war honours appears the name of Lieutenant G. S. Dobbie, of the Sherwoods, who has won a Military Cross. Lieutenant Dobbie, who is a giant in stature, was a member of the last English Presidency XI, to be defeated by the Parsees at Poona. Lieutenant Dobbie is a bowler of merit, well on the fast side, and can also make runs. In the match in question, leading a forlorn hope, he went in for some of the most terrific hiting ever seen on the famous Poona ground.

The Royal Naval Division opened the cricket season at the Crystal Palace with a match between the officers and the petty officers on the old London County C.C. ground. At present only the officers and petty officers have begun playing but the men are expected to start shortly, and they have amongst them Thompson, who last season played for Durham County. The petty officers won the toss and battered first, but were dismissed for 165. Towards this total Clark made 40, Booth 36, Fulker 32, and Waller 20, Fulker hit brilliantly and made a 5 and four 4's. Lieutenant Bett took five wickets for 34. The officers soon showed their batting superiority, though it must be admitted that the bowling of the petty officers was poor. The first wicket went down at 30 but for the third wicket Lieutenant Bett and Sub-Lieutenant Bruce put on 128 runs in about an hour. They passed their opponents' total with only two wickets down, but the game was continued, and when stumps were drawn the score stood at 275 for seven wickets, Surgeon Brown carried his bat for a well-played 43.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, May 31, 1915.

THE NEED FOR SOUND FINANCE.

We conclude to-day our statistical analysis of the net revenue and expenditure of India for the ten years ending 1912-13. We have shown how, compared to the ratio of the growth of revenue in that period, that of expenditure has grown to an abnormal extent. This is the great blot on our finance. That, with the growing needs of the country the State should be obliged to spend more every year may be readily admitted. But expenditure should not be allowed to overrun the ratio of the increase in revenue. Expenditure cannot be unlimited. It is restricted in proportion to the annual growth of normal revenue. It is here that we notice the weakness of Indian finance. It seems to be nobody's business to watch the growth of the revenue from year to year in the first instance. Under the circumstances it is not surprising that the expenditure is allowed to take care of itself, with the result that it has outstripped the ratio of the growth of revenue. The sound principle on which all State finance is regulated has been given the complete go-bye. You cannot spend in a year more than what your annual growth of revenue warrants. It is owing to the defiance of this principle that expenditure has been allowed to grow at a faster pace. Two years of heavy loss in our railway surpluses would at once reveal that unsoundness. But the fat years of railway prosperity have hidden a weakness which would otherwise have been plainly discernible. The Finance Minister, who had the ill-luck to deal with railway losses instead of profits for two consecutive years, would loudly lament from his place in the Council while expounding his adversity budget. Naturally he would lay at the door of the railways his misfortunes and thus excuse himself for a turn of the screw of taxation. But his critics in the Council, were there such, would point out that the railways were not to be blamed at all. The blame attaches to those who have so long tolerated the diversion, which we consider to be improper, of the railway surplus to the general revenue account. The railways, as much as the irrigation works from loans, are both commercial enterprises of the Government of India. They are conducted on a commercial basis. And like all other commercial enterprises the Government should be prepared for ups and downs, in other words, for lean profits, or losses, or booming surpluses. But whether there are losses or profits, large or small, commercial prudence demands that under no circumstances should they be merged in the general revenue. There are only two ways of disposing of the annual railway and irrigation surpluses. A fixed percentage may be reserved in order to meet losses in a given year. The balance should invariably be used as capital in order to provide for improvements and extensions or for fresh construction. It is the only prudent course which men of sound commercial instincts would approve. So far as the balance of the surplus is devoted to improvements or extensions, the Government avoids the necessity of incurring fresh loans. Say, that on an average such profits strictly used for capital outlay amount to 4½ crores or three million pounds. To that extent you save the interest of £120,000 which is a gain, which in its turn might again be profitably employed for railway purposes only. The part of the annual surplus which is reserved to meet losses might remain invested at 3½ per cent. interest. It should be earmarked for the purpose of meeting the loss whenever it occurs. It is the only safe and sound course to follow in matters of railway finance.

By such a procedure the Finance Member would always be able to keep all the spending departments on their good behaviour and teach them the lesson of thrift so greatly essential in State finance. So long as such is not the case, the railway surpluses are a kind of "Open Sesame" to be attacked by any spending department as it chooses. The result is that the strict vigilance, which is needed to watch the relative growth of the annual revenue and expenditure, is absent. The Ali Babas of the spending departments cry aloud to the Finance Minister: "You have a fat surplus; why not give us a part of it? We want heaps of money to spend. Why should we not get it?" Unless the Finance Minister is stern and is thoroughly alive to his responsibility the chances are, in nine cases out of ten, that he will yield. And yielded they have as far as experience shows. We give below the percentages of growth in the civil administration during the ten years which, without any comment from us, will show the reader how net expenditure has been allowed to run riot:—

In Million Pounds.

	1903-4.	1912-13.	Percentage of increase.
Police	2.61	4.52	73.18
Medical	0.61	1.24	103.27
Scientific	0.41	0.86	109.75
Political	0.70	1.01	44.28
General Administration.	1.41	1.94	37.58
Law Courts	2.02	2.64	30.69
Jail	0.47	0.60	27.66
Education	0.76	2.38	213.15

It will be said that the expenditure on education overtops all, the increase in the ten years being 213.15 per cent. But there is a sound and reasonable excuse for this item (in which sanitation is included), seeing that for years together education in all its branches was starved and village sanitation was almost culpably neglected. The unceasing popular demand in and out of the Council for a liberal provision annually for education was so insistent that no Government could have resisted it for long. Indeed, in reference to both education and sanitation we should have preferred even a larger grant by cutting down part of the extravagant and wasteful expenditure on the so-called reorganised police. To the enlightened public it has been a conundrum all along in what manner the police expenditure has been allowed to mount up to 73.18 per cent. Every pie of the expenditure on sanitation and education could be amply justified, but we should like to know from the Government itself whether they can justify this swollen expenditure on the police, which, so far as the people are concerned, is no better if not worse than the days prior to the date of its reorganisation. Has crime in proportion to the growth of the population shown any diminution? Housebreaking and theft have invariably been the largest crimes in the country. Has the reorganised police been able to show any material diminution in these? Or for that matter in the more serious crimes including murder? The public would be delighted to know that such is the case. High sounding monographs of late have been scattered broadcast over the land in respect of the progress of co-operative societies, of education, of sanitation and so on. May not the public expect the Government also to give us a plain and unvarnished tale, without rhetoric and undue exaggeration, of the miracles in the prevention of crime achieved by the guardians of law and order?

As to the large medical expenditure it stands in the same category as education, but even in respect of education and medical services, we are in no way advocates of *inordinate* expenditure. Indeed, holding fast to the sound principles of finance, that every item of expenditure should increase only in the proportion of normal growth of revenue we would include even these two items as coming under the ban of excessive expenditure. Purists in finance could not excuse it. The rest of the increases may perhaps be allowable, though each and all are excessive, compared to the actual normal growth of revenue during the last ten years. Of course, while the war lasts it cannot be expected that the Finance Minister can radically reform his budget, so as to make it fairly impervious to informed criticism. But may we not hope that when peace conditions have been fairly established our present level-headed and watchful Finance Minister, will take his courage in both his hands, and strive to lay down a cast-iron principle whereby expenditure is never allowed to outrun the annual growth of revenue. There is plenty of the *suaviter in modo* and *fortiter in re* in the conduct of his financial administration, and we would be rejoiced to see the progress of the rakes of the big spending departments brought under due control.

Notes of the Day.

Germany's Contempt for Washington.

We are beginning to "hae our doots" about the strength of that Note that was supposed to have gone to Berlin from Washington about the Lusitania outrage, holding Germany "to strict account" and adding "more firmly than was expected" that the American Government would not omit any word or act necessary for the protection of American shipping. President Wilson must have added a postscript in the best style of the Presbyterian Elder before the Note went off. In any case it is clear that the Wilhelmstrasse,—possibly acting on the motto of Count Bernstorff, "They think! What do they think?—let them think!"—does not take the White House seriously. The reply to the Note is, (1) the sinking of the Nebraskan; (2) a warning to American ships that twenty American flags may not be quite enough to make a German submarine commander know that he is on the wrong goods; (3) a Note to tell the United States that consideration of President Wilson's demands must be postponed till Germany has agreed that the Lusitania was not a cruiser,—that is for ever; and (4) an intimation that another pirate's zone is to be created round the entrance to the Suez Canal!

Germany Encouraged to Piracy.

History does not show a better example of the folly of weakness in calling another country to account for a national affront. It is the sort of business that should be left alone or done properly. Germany has been encouraged to do what she is doing by the feeble protests made by the United States Government in the beginning. When she announced in the beginning that she could not be responsible for "accidents" to neutral merchantmen, that was the time for President Wilson's Government, if it objected to its ships being torpedoed by German submarines, to say so emphatically and firmly. The warning was an insolent breach of international law and every neutral nation that failed to take it as such cannot be surprised, if Germany having established the first step proceeded to take the second, and to laugh in the face of the Government that has not even now the courage of its opinions. If the United States had said in the beginning that the first American ship damaged or American life lost by the act of a German submarine would be treated as a *casus belli*, there would have been no Lusitania outrage, no Nebraskan outrage and no dragging of the Stars and Stripes in the mud.

The Latest Threat.

And now by way of emphasising her contempt for Neutrals, the United States in particular, and the whole bag of tricks of international law and Hague Conventions, etc., Germany has passed on the word to her faithful henchmen in Constantinople and dragged the Turks, who have hitherto,—though not bound by Hague Conventions,—waged war honourably and chivalrously, into her dirty game of "frightfulness." It remains to be seen whether this new threat will be productive of anything more serious than has happened in the case of the boasted "blockade" of Great Britain. In any case, like the submarine campaign in the North Sea, the successes of one or two submarines in the Mediterranean,—if they score any,—cannot make the least impression on the duration, or the ultimate result of the war, though it may have the effect of bringing one or two more Neutrals into the field. But not America, of course, unless the war lasts until Mr. Wilson's term of office expires.

Lord Crewe and the Wheat Scheme.

From what transpired in the House of Lords so far back as May 6th, when the Marquis of Lansdowne asked the Secretary of State for India for certain information on the great wheat scheme, the text of which is published in our commercial columns, we are able to hazard a guess as to the extreme reluctance of the authorities out here to afford the information everyone in India was expecting, with regard to the rates of charter and the prices the wheat is being sold at. Lord Crewe admitted that wheat was coming forward very well and a profit was being made on the purchases. From the information supplied to Lord Lansdowne, which was, of course, official, the Government of India were buying wheat at 31s. 5d. per quarter, the London price being quoted at between 65s. and 67s. per quarter. Lord Lansdowne had seen the C.I.F. calculation worked out on this basis, showing an estimated profit to the Government of India of £5,000,000. To this part of the business the Secretary for India made no direct reply, and he did not contradict the statement. He sought cover, however, under a most extravagant and extraordinarily pessimistic conjecture by suggesting that it was possible to conceive conditions under which the world's price of wheat might be reduced to such an extent as would render the profit very small, or even cause it to disappear altogether. The Secretary for India admitted that the possibility was remote. But the fact that such a hint was thrown out, coupled with the fact that India is denied the right of being able to judge for herself whether a profit is accruing or not, is not a very comfortable position to be placed in.

The Need for Full Information.

If there is the least possibility of the world price of wheat being reduced to a level which does not show a profit for India, we should be constantly supplied with facts and figures to apprise us of this basis being reached, so that India can keep her wheat in the country, and avoid any loss at all, even if it is the seventy odd lakhs commission to the buying and selling agents, plus chartering commissions, honoraria to committees, etc., etc. These latter figures have been supplied to us with considerable emphasis, and it is just these amounts India will not pay, if there is no balance to pay it from. It was precisely on this account that we have pressed for a full and complete statement on both the debit and credit side of the account as the scheme progresses. It is surely obvious that if world prices fall to a level which shows no profit on a shipment, the world supply must be ample to meet the demand. Where then is the necessity of continuing a scheme when the emergency that suggested it has disappeared? Under these circumstances the Secretary of State had no right to introduce any proviso suggesting a possible loss, even though it might be very remote. It would be a pretty state of affairs if all concerned with this scheme were to be benefited with the exception of India, on whose behalf the enterprise was organised. We have heard of such things happening, and it was to ensure immunity on this particular occasion, that we have been so pressing in our enquiries as to how the great scheme was developing.

The Circulation of Currency Notes.

In the General Administration Report of this Presidency for 1913-14, an interesting reference is made to the fluctuations in the circulation of currency notes of various denominations. A steady rise was noticed during the period under notice in the circulation of notes of lower values which must be regarded as representing their increased popularity. The rise was particularly marked in the case of five rupee notes. The circulation of notes of a higher denomination than Rs. 100 is stated to be decreasing, specially in the Bombay Circle. In Karachi, however, trade was slacker than in the previous year, which led to a considerable amount of funds being kept idle in Rs. 10,000 notes. In the Punjab, the financial crisis occasioned a similar phenomena, the banks strengthening their reserves and holding an unusual number of high value notes. The total, absorption of gold coin during the year jumped from £1½ millions to no less than £4 millions. "This very large increase" observes the Government Report, "is a striking proof of the growing popularity of gold coins, to whatsoever use they may ultimately be put." The net absorption of rupees and half-rupees was Rs. 404.86 lakhs, as compared with Rs. 71.67 in 1912-13 and Rs. 460.27 lakhs in 1911-12. It must, be stated, however, that the failure of the monsoon, in Gujarat especially in 1911-was responsible for the reduced absorption of silver coins in 1912-13. The nickel anna, of course, continues to oust the copper coin more and more from popular favour.

The Indian Medical Service.

It is of course inevitable that the war should occupy the chief place in the mind of the people and that no amount of information that is cabled to us about it can be enough. But it is difficult to understand, allowing for this preoccupation, why Reuter should have omitted to inform us of the important decision arrived at by the Secretary of State to suspend the examinations for commissions in the Indian Medical Service during the continuation of the war. Instead, it is announced that such appointments as may be required to meet the needs of the Service will be made by nomination by the Secretary of State. And after the war he will make appointments to the regular Commission from amongst those persons who have held temporary commissions, either in the Indian Medical Service or in the Royal Army Medical Corps during the war and have served with British or Indian Expeditionary Forces or hospitals and hospital ships for soldiers. It is impossible to view this decision with unqualified approval. It will be a grateful acknowledgment of the fine services of doctors who have held temporary commissions to give them regular commissions. But the question is how many Indians will then be found among these holders of temporary commissions?

Indian Doctors Shut Out.

As Dr. Metha points out in a letter to "India" such holders of commissions in the Royal Army Medical Corps and the I. M. S. will be in proportion of 15 to 1 respectively. And this would mean that, under the arrangement that will come into force after July, Europeans will receive a far larger and undue percentage of appointments compared to what they would have been able to secure at the open competitive examinations for commissions in the I. M. S. as evidenced by the results of the last few years. But this is not all. Those Indian doctors, and there are many such in England, who are working at English hospitals, where a considerable number of the sick and wounded soldiers are being treated, will, under the conditions proposed, find themselves ineligible for commissions in the I. M. S. And this for no other reason than that they too are doing as useful and responsible work as those who have been fortunate enough to receive temporary commissions, and that they are, moreover, making greater monetary sacrifices by receiving less remuneration. Such are the anomalies to which the proposed system of nomination will assuredly lead and it is impossible to believe that they have not been foreseen.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Willingdon will arrive at Ganeshkhind from Mahableshwar on Friday June 4th.

Their Excellencies will hold a Reception on Saturday evening June 26th, and will give a dinner to the Legislative Council on Tuesday July 13th.

No State Banquet or Levee will be held in Poona this season.

The Visitors' Books will be open at the Council Hall, Poona, and at Ganeshkhind, between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. daily (except Sundays) from Tuesday, June 1st.

The following are staying at Government House, Mahableshwar:—Commander Douglas, R.I.M., Captain Ward, Mr. Cahusac and Mr. Bidie.

It is understood that Col. Nott, Commandant of the Bengal Ambulance Corps, left for Simla by the Punjab Mail on Friday under orders from the Director of Medical Service to discuss with the Government of India the employment of the Bengal Ambulance Corps.

WHY EDUCATED INDIANS ARE LOYAL.

A chapter on the distinction between German and British "kultur" is contributed by Mr. A. E. Zimmern to a recent volume of essays by various writers on "War and Democracy." He makes some very interesting remarks on the sense of the value of British civilisation felt by educated Indians.

"Educated Indians," he writes, "would find it hard to explain exactly why, on the outbreak of war, they found themselves eager to defend British rule. But it seems clear that what stirred them most was not any consideration of English as against German culture or any merely material calculations, but a sudden realisation of the character of the new India which the union between Great Britain and India, between Western civilisation and Eastern culture is bringing into being, and a sense of the indispensable need for the continuance of the partnership."

He adds as a footnote: "In other words, whatever may have happened in the past, Great Britain has now won the consent of the ruled to the fact—not necessarily to the methods—of British rule. To use what is doubtless unduly constitutional language, we are now faced, in India and elsewhere, not with a Revolutionary Movement, but with an Opposition. This is a great incentive to further efforts."

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

ITALIANS' ADVANCE.

AUSTRIANS RETREATING ON TRENT.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS IN GALICIA.

SUBMARINE WARFARE EXTENDED TO SUEZ CANAL.

The Austrians are in full retreat before the Italians on the whole defensive line, burning houses, stores, crops and destroying roads and bridges. Their main resistance was made at Storo, where they expected German reinforcements. Instead of which they found Italians at their heels, and again retreated in the direction of Trent, which is said to be a stronghold.

The big battle continues in Galicia with intensity. On May 28th the Russians captured the enemy fortifications on the Pigany front, taking 6,000 Austrian and German prisoners, six heavy-guns and six field-guns.

A Berlin communiqué admits that the Russians in Galicia have driven the Austrians and Germans back across the San at Sienawa and that the Germans were unable to withdraw a number of guns.

Dispatches state that the German attacks regardless of losses in the region of Lens are due to their continued obsession with the idea of capturing Calais. Hill 60 is still in the hands of the British, but has been so mined and counter-mined by repeated attacks and counter-attacks, that it is a mere area of rubbish heaps and holes.

Reuter's correspondent with British headquarters gives a graphic description of the recent big advance by the British north of La Bassee, and says that words cannot fittingly describe the pluck and gallantry of the British Regulars and Territorials alike. Especially noteworthy were the splendid leading qualities of subalterns.

The French raid on Ludwigshafen is described as the finest feat of this aerial arm during the war. All the eighty-five bombs hit their targets. It is believed that Ludwigshafen is the chief factory for poisonous gas, which the explosions released in vast volumes.

The Porte has submitted a Note to friendly Powers and neutrals intimating that it has been decided to extend hostilities to the Suez Canal, implying the extension of submarine warfare to this zone.

ITALIANS' SUCCESSFUL ADVANCE.

GOOD PROGRESS IN EASTERN AND WESTERN THEATRES.

ITALIANS' VICTORIOUS ADVANCE.

AUSTRIANS IN FULL RETREAT.

FALLING BACK ON TRENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 29.

The Austrians are in full retreat before the Italians on the whole defensive line, burning houses, stores and crops and destroying roads and bridges.

Their main resistance was made at Storo, a fortified position beyond the head of Lake Idria, but a short sharp fight drove them back to Ala where they expected a German reinforcement. Instead they found Italians at their heels and again retreated and are hastening towards the stronghold of Trent, which is visible to Italian outposts at Monte Baldo.

The Italians are using the new French model seventy-five guns. These have silenced a battery of twelve-inch guns at Flitsch, Carinthia.

SMALL NAVAL ACTION.

LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ROME, May 29.

A communiqué says naval actions took place off Porto Corsini and Barlette on the 24th. An Austrian torpedo-boat, three destroyers and a scout were seriously damaged and sustained many casualties. The Italians lost the destroyer Turbine. While chasing an enemy destroyer, the Turbine was attacked by four enemy ships. Her ammunition became exhausted and she was on fire. The commander ordered the seacocks to be opened. Nine of her crew were rescued and the Austrians rescued thirty-five.

A naval airship dropped bombs on a group of destroyers anchored at Serbenico on the 27th.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S OUTBURST.

ACCUSATIONS AGAINST ITALIAN STATESMEN.

AMSTERDAM, May 29.

Herr Bethmann-Hollweg in a violent outburst in the Reichstag denounced Italy in most bitter terms. He suggested that she had been threatened and bribed by the Allies, and he accused Italian statesmen of bad faith and disregard of treaty obligations.

The fury and fear of Germany owing to Italy's entry into the war were evidenced by the frantic applause which followed the abusive passages of the Chancellor's speech.

ITALIAN DEMONSTRATIONS IN ENGLAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 29.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

A great procession of London Italians and British admirers of Italy marched yesterday to the Italian Embassy. Red-shirted Garibaldian veterans were a conspicuous body. The Czechs carried a banner bearing the words, "London Czechs greet Italy and her Allies. Down with Austria." The streets were thronged. There was a similar procession in Manchester.

SERBIA AND ITALY.

ALLAHABAD, May 29.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

The "Times" correspondent at Nish says, "I am authorised to say that the Serbian Government cordially welcomes Italian intervention." He adds, that Serbia is confident that the final adjustment would be guided by respect for nationalities and recognises that Italy has legitimate interests on the Adriatic coast.

POPE AND THE WAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 29.

The London correspondent of the "C and M. Gazette" cables:—The Pope has written to the Senior Cardinal regretting the continuance of the bloody war. He says both on land and sea methods of offence have been employed that are contrary to the dictates of humanity and international law.

RUSSIANS DOING WELL.

BATTLE IN GALICIA CONTINUES

IMPORTANT CAPTURE ON PIGANY FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, May 28.

An official statement says:—The Russians have captured the strongly fortified position of Bubie in the region of Shawle, taking a thousand prisoners.

The battle in Galicia continues intensely.

The Russians during the night of May 22nd opened an offensive north and east of Seniawa, inflicting heavy losses.

They captured on the 28th the enemy fortifications on the Pigany front, taking six-thousand Austrian and German prisoners, six heavy guns and six field guns. The Russians then stormed Seniawa, capturing a further thousand prisoners and five guns.

A BERLIN ADMISSION.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS IN GALICIA.

AMSTERDAM, May 28.

A Berlin communiqué admits that the Russians in Galicia have driven Austrians and Germans back across the San at Sienawa and that Germans were unable to withdraw a number of guns.

VIGOROUS RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE

MORE PRISONERS CAPTURED.

PETROGRAD, May 30.

A communiqué says:—There is no change in the great battle between Przemysl and Seniawa.

Violent enemy attacks between Przemysl and the marshes of the Dniester and beyond the Dniester to Dolina were repulsed. The Russians vigorously took the offensive between the rivers Svitza and Lomnitza, where they captured 3,272 prisoners on Friday night.

GERMAN ADVANCE ON PRZEMSYL.

THREATENED ON BOTH FLANKS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 29.

A "Statesman" cable quotes the "Morning Post's Petrograd correspondent, that the German advance on Przemysl is now threatened on both flanks and cannot proceed until the Russians have been driven back north and south."

The Germans are therefore attacking with extreme energy in the direction of Sandowierz and south-east of Przemysl with the object of reaching the Przemysl-Lemberg railway. Hitherto all attacks have been swept away with terrible losses by Russian artillery.

The original plan of the Germans has definitely failed. Their success now depends upon these flank attacks, but they have no railways available for transport and the Russians have the advantage of interior lines.

A RUSSIAN DISCLAIMER.

NO BATTLESHIP TORPEDOED.

PETROGRAD, May 28.

A communiqué issued here denies the story which has been circulated that a Turkish submarine sank a Russian battleship. No Russian warship in the Black Sea it is declared has been sunk or damaged.

RUSSIAN CAPTURES AT VAN.

PETROGRAD, May 29.

It is officially announced that the Russians captured twenty-six guns, much munitions and stores and the Government Treasury when they occupied Van.

CHANGES AT THE ADMIRALTY

A STRONG TRIUMVIRATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 29.

The Pioneer's London correspondent cables:—The association of Admiral Sir Arthur Wilson with the Admiralty Board is regarded here as a masterly move, whereby the great strategist and the most experienced Admiral is associated with the most brilliant and scientific younger Admiral Sir Henry Jackson. It has thus proved that strategy and science are allied at headquarters, while at sea is Admiral Jellicoe, the able tactician. The strength of the triumvirate is everywhere acknowledged.

ALLIES MAKING GOOD PROGRESS.

BIG GERMAN WORKS CARRIED

ENEMY SEVERELY DEFEATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 28.

The communiqué says:—We repulsed further counter-attacks at Angres. We continued the offensive at Ablain St. Nazaire with ful success and carried a whole group of houses beyond the cemetery, notably the presbytery which the enemy had strongly organised, also a sunken road south-east of Ablain. We maintained all the ground won, inflicting severe losses on the enemy.

The French at day-break advanced eastward towards Souchez and carried a big German work. Very fierce fighting occurred and the enemy were severely defeated.

Our prisoners last night alone numbered over four hundred and we took a dozen quick-firers. We made further captures in the work but the numbers have not yet been ascertained.

We progressed and made prisoners in the Bois le Pretre.

BRITISH PROGRESS NEAR LA BASSEE

PARIS, May 29.

The evening communiqué says the British made progress in the direction of La Bassee. The enemy made seven most violent counter-attacks during the twenty-four hours in the direction of Angres but were repulsed.

A very fierce artillery duel took place all day on the whole front between Angres and Arras. We kept all positions.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY DUEL.

FURTHER FRENCH PROGRESS.

PARIS, May 29.

A communiqué says:—

A very violent artillery duel took place north of Arras last night, the Germans particularly bombarding the French positions on the Loretto height.

The French further progressed east of the Aix-Souchez Road.

A German attack at midnight on the French trenches at Ablain was likewise repulsed.

WHOLE VILLAGE OF ABLAIN CAPTURED

PARIS, May 30.

A communiqué says:—We progressed afresh and are now masters of the whole village of Ablain.

ENEMY STILL BENT ON CALAIS

PERSISTENT ATTEMPS TO RETAKE HILL 60.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, May 28.

Despatches from the front state that the intense German attack regardless of losses between Lens and Steenstraete is due to their continued obsession with the idea of capturing Calais.

Hill Sixty is still in the hands of the British, but has been so mined and counter-mined by repeated attacks and counter-attacks that it is no longer a hill, but an area of dreadful rubbish heaps and holes. Yet the Germans persist in their attempts to capture it, though its possession would be valueless to them.

A particularly severe attack near Saint Eloi on Monday was preceded by an intense discharge of three kinds of gas. Then German masses advanced. They were allowed within a hundred yards, but then suffered awful slaughter from concentrated maxims. The dead lay in mounds six deep.

The British in this region are more or less on the defensive, but are attacking further south, in the La Bassee sector, where the German defences are most elaborate and are lighted by electricity.

BRITISH ARTILLERY'S SPLENDID WORK.

GERMANS BAYONET HELPLESS BRITISH SOLDIERS.

LONDON, May 28.

The "Morning Post's" correspondent in Northern France says that the British artillery has been doing magnificently. While high explosive shells are required in ever increasing numbers, the situation in this matter has been altogether exaggerated in certain quarters.

We are dynamiting our way through German concreted and steel-plated trenches rapidly and well.

The Germans bayoneted British soldiers who were helpless from the use of gas.

GALLANT FEATS AT FESTHUBERT.

COUNTLESS DEEDS OF HEROISM.

DETAILS OF THE GREAT ADVANCE

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, May 29.

Reuter's correspondent with British Headquarters says:—Words cannot fittingly describe the pluck and gallantry of the British regulars and Territorials alike when the recent big advance was made at Festhubert and a bend was bitten in the German line. Especially noteworthy were the splendid leading qualities of subalterns, who with six months'service had to assume command when their seniors had fallen.

USE OF HAND BOMBS.

The battle was heralded by half an hour's bombardment before midnight and then the infantry charged, capturing a long section of the German trenches. Another charge three hours later was most successful and established a big bulge, which was extended by the activity of bomb-throwers. The latter was most important. The men carry bombs fitted with a wooden handle in a box slung from the waist. The bombs lobb high and if the aim is accurate the destruction is great. A special school of bomb-throwing has been established behind the firing line.

"THERE WAS NO WAVERING."

The Welsh Fusiliers were in the thickest of the fighting. They waited in the darkness while the Engineers prepared a smooth passage to the German trenches by bridging a ditch full of water. The men were provided with scaling ladders from the trenches. All was well done and soon the officers of the Fusiliers stood, watch in hand, waiting for the bombardment to cease, whereupon the men scaled the ladders and were in possession of the opposing German trench two minutes later, despite the furious German fusillade. There was no wavering though the line grew thinner and thinner and the enthusiasm did not wane. Reaching the trenches with a great cheer, they irresistibly drove the Germans out with the bayonet.

A NOTABLE DEED.

A notable deed was performed by Sergeant-Major Barter. With seven bomb-throwers he fearlessly proceeded down a number of German trenches, occupied five-hundred yards and captured 102 Germans and three officers. Private Hardy, West Surreys, gave invaluable assistance. While wounded in one arm he continued to throw bombs with the other, but he was a conspicuous mark with the bandaged arm and was soon shot dead.

MEMORABLE HEROISM.

An assaulting company of Scots Guards showed memorable heroism. They were so impetuous that they outdistanced everyone else and became surrounded. They were not heard of for a couple of days and then the scouts found eighty dead Scotsmen in the open and piled high around them were German corpses. All signs around testified to the glorious stand of these splendid Guardsmen against overwhelming odds.

"COME ON STAFFORDS."

The South Staffords participated in the attack at dawn. These men from Walsall and Wolverhampton showed wonderful pluck against the fifty-seventh Bavarians. The latter shouted throughout the night:—"Come on Staffords" and when they came with a rush the Bavarians bolted. The line was extended nearly a mile and booty and luxuries were captured.

THE GALLANT WARWICKS.

The Warwicks, who were in support, displayed magnificent gallantry in bringing in wounded. Their young officers showed remarkable efficiency. Lieutenant Chavasse, nephew of the well-known Bishop, earned the praise of his commander.

AN UNPLEASANT EXPERIENCE.

Some of the West Surreys had an unpleasant experience. They found that wire had been insufficiently cut and requested an additional fifteen minutes' bombardment, lying in the open between the trenches, while their own shells went crashing over them. But they reached and occupied the enemy's position.

GERMANS RAN LIKE RABBITS.

The Fourth Camerons reached the German trenches by swimming. Their advance was apparently over level and grassy ground. Suddenly German machine-guns on the right opened a heavy fire. The Camerons were continuing to advance splendidly when the leading men found themselves floundering in water and out of their depth. They had fallen into a deep ditch. This they swam and on went the Highlanders. The Germans did not wait much longer but ran like rabbits. Then bomb-throwers and a machine-gun were required and a lieutenant and two deerstalkers volunteered to take a message to Headquarters. When they returned, the enemy were counter-attacking in strong force. The Camerons, to escape an enfilading fire, pulled up the floorboards of the trenches and crawled along the hollow underneath. Colonel Fraser was shot at the edge of the ditch, refusing to leave till the last man was safe.

SCREAMING WITH TERROR.

The King's (Liverpool Regiment) showed great bravery in attacking two farms which were causing much annoyance. Lance-Corporal Tombs left the trench five times in the face of German marksmen and returned unhurt with wounded. Lieutenats Hutchinson and Fulton with a bombing party went down a trench and captured two-hundred Germans and further two-hundred fled, screaming with terror. They were fired on by other Germans.

A FAITHFUL SERVANT.

Colonel Wood, Scottish Borderers, fell into a stream wounded. He was on point of being drowned when he was saved by three of his men under heavy fire. One rescuer was the Colonel's servants who had no business in the firing line. The Inniskilling Fusiliers showed their usual dash and gallantry and were splendidly led. The work of the stretcher-bearers was perfect.

ENEMY'S TERRIBLE TREATMENT OF WOUNDED.

Every regiment was responsible for countless deeds of heroism. The British troops generally showed wonderful valour and a conquering spirit, partly undoubtedly due to bitterness on account of German treachery, the German treatment of our wounded in the Festhubert section has been terrible. Apparently the further victory recedes from Germany, the lower and more despicable do her methods become.

(Continued on page 10.)

LUDWIGSHAFEN AIR RAID.

A SENSATIONAL EXPLOIT.

EXPLOSIVES FACTORY ATTACKED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 28.

The French raid on Ludwigshafen was the finest feat of this aerial arm during the war. Eighteen aviators dropped 47 bombs of ninety kilograms and two of 155 upon the great chemical works which for the war had been converted into an immense explosives factory with 20,000 workmen.

Furthermore thirty-six bombs of ninety kilograms were dropped upon an annex of the factory at Oppau. All the bombs hit their targets.

Three enormous fires with yellow vapour were seen at Ludwigshafen while great masses of smoke enveloped Oppau.

There is every reason to suppose that Ludwigshafen was the chief factory for poisonous gas, which the explosions released in vast volumes and the population probably suffered severely.

All the aeroplane assailants returned except one which landed near Ludwigshafen and was seen to be burning. It is believed that the airmen were set on fire when they were brought down by cannonade.

COTTON BLAZE AT MANCHESTER.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT MANY THOUSANDS.

LONDON May 29.

A fire this morning destroyed a cotton warehouse at Manchester belonging to the Ship Canal Company.

The damage is estimated at many thousands.

The conflagration lasted for five hours.

NEW PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT.

LISBON, May 30.

Senhor Theophile Braga has been elected President.

MUNITIONS DEPARTMENT STARTS WORK.

LONDON, May 28.

Mr. Lloyd George has started work in the Munitions Department and presided at a meeting which included Lord Kitchener, Lord Curzon and Sir Percy Girouard.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SECRETARIES.

LONDON, May 28.

Mr. Chamberlain has appointed Mr. F. H. Lucas of the India Office to be his principal private secretary and Mr. J. C. Walton to be assistant private secretary.

HONGKONG'S GIFT TO FLYING CORPS

LONDON, May 28.

Hongkong has cabled to the Overseas Clubs 4,500 sterling for the purchase of two aeroplanes for the Flying Corps.

DEATH OF MAJOR THE HON. L. F. BYNG

LONDON, May 28.

The death of Major the Honourable L. F. Byng is announced.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 9.)

SUBMARINE WARFARE.

EXTENDED TO SUEZ CANAL ZONE.

URKEY'S WARNING TO NEUTRALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, May 28.

The Porte has issued a Note to friendly and neutral Powers declaring that owing to British and French hostile actions in Egypt it has been decided to extend hostilities to the Suez Canal.

The responsibility for any damage to neutral vessels and goods devolves upon Great Britain and France.

This appears to imply the extension of submarine warfare to the Canal zone.

LUSITANIA A CRUISER?

GERMANY AND AMERICAN DEMANDS.

WASHINGTON, May 30.

Germany urgently warns American ships conspicuously to display their identification marks in the war zone so as to prevent mistakes by submarines.

The American Ambassador in London reports that the Nebraskan was torpedoed.

It is understood that the German reply postpones consideration of President Wilson's demands till the two Governments are agreed whether the Lusitania was a cruiser or a merchantman.

THE NEBRASKEN DOCKED.

LONDON, May 28.

The Nebraskaen has been docked at Liverpool.

ANOTHER LINER TORPEDOED

SUNK AT MOUTH OF THE CHANNEL.

LONDON, May 29.

The Elder Dempster liner Ethiope was torpedoed and sunk at the mouth of the Channel at nine in the morning on Friday. The chief officer and sixteen seamen have been picked up. The rest of the crew are in other boats. The survivors have been landed at Falmouth.

EXCITING ESCAPE FROM SUBMARINES.

PURSUERS OUTDISTANCED.

LONDON, May 28.

It was reported in shipping circles in Glasgow that the ten-thousand ton liner Argyllshire was wirelessing for help, having been attacked by a submarine, but later she arrived safely in port.

LONDON, May 29.

The Argyllshire had the most exciting escape in the Channel.

She was keeping a sharp lookout and saw two submarines rise.

They attempted to close on the liner but the latter proceeded at full speed and meanwhile sent wireless messages for assistance.

Torpedoes were fired but missed and the liner soon outdistanced her pursuers.

THE LOSS OF THE WAYFARER.

LONDON, May 28.

An Army Order which has been issued praises the conduct of Major R. A. Richardson, Warwichshire Yeomanry, and officers and men when the transport Wayfarer was torpedoed. Only five lives were lost and all 703 horses were saved. The Order also praises the bravery of the captain and crew of the Wayfarer.

WRECK OF ATLANTIC LINER.

PASSENGERS RESCUED.

PARIS, May 28.

The French transatlantic liner Champagne grounded off Saint Nazaire and was badly damaged. The passengers were rescued.

CONSIDERED TO BE LOST.

PARIS, May 28.

The Champagne ran on a rock and broke amidships at low tide. She is considered lost.

STEAMERS COLLIDE OFF ALGERIAN COAST.

LONDON, May 28.

A Lloyds' announcement says that the steamer Malay Maru, outward bound, collided with and sank off the Algerian coast the steamer Apawata Maru, Shanghai for London. The crew was saved.

The Malay Maru was damaged at bows and requires temporary repairs.

GUJERATI LITERARY CONFERENCE.

ART EXHIBITION AT SURAT.

H.H. THE GAEKWAR'S SPLENDID GIFT.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

SURAT, May 29.

The fifth Gujerati Literary Conference opened its sessions here this afternoon in a Shamiana specially erected for the occasion in the compound of the Government High School. The spacious "mandup" was crowded with over a thousand delegates and visitors, including a number of ladies, from the different parts of the province. The visitors and delegates were on arrival received by Mr. M. B. Hora, Chairman of the Reception Committee, and Mr. V. H. Mehta, one of the Joint Honorary Secretaries.

The first session of the Conference was held at Ahmedabad, the second at Bombay, and the third at Rajkote. H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, honoured the Conference by inviting the fourth session to Baroda. His Highness' personality drew many to the Conference which was a complete success. His Highness set apart a sum of rupees two lakhs on this occasion for the development of the Gujarati Literature.

Surat, the birth-place of the New Renaissance in Gujerati Literature, and the home of the three great and popular authors Navalram Nandshanker, and Narmadashanker, next stepped forward for this honour and the Conference met here to-day as a result of this invitation. The proceedings to-day opened with songs of welcome sung by a number of Hindu girls, after which the Chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed the delegates and visitors. On the motion of Rao Bahadur Khandubhai Desai, seconded by Mr. Ranchhodbhai Udeyram, Mr. Narsinhrao Bholanath was elected President of the Conference, who then delivered his presidential address and next moved a resolution praying for the success of Britain and her Allies. The resolution was carried with enthusiasm. Among those present were: Mr. M. N. Mehta, "amatya" of Baroda; the Hon. Rao Bahadur R. M. Nilkanth; Mr. Dehlavi, Judicial Secretary of Palanpur Durbar; Mr. M. A. Advani, District Judge of Surat; Mr. D. N. Trivadi; Huzur Deputy Collector; Rao Bahadur K. J. Desai; Prof. A. B. Dhruv; Mr. K. Dhruv; Mr. V. H. Mehta; Mr. U. K. Trivedi; Mr. K. M. Javeri, Judge, Small Causes Court of Bombay; Mr. C. H. Pandya; Educational Inspector, Junagadh; Mr. Ranchhodbhai Udayram, late Dewan, Cutch; Mr. D. P. Dorasin Bar-at-Law; and others.

SURAT—BIRTHPLACE OF THE MIGHTY EMPIRE.

Mr. Madhuvachram Balwachram Hora, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcoming those present, gave an interesting history of the city. Surat, he said, was the birthplace of the mighty empire of Britain in India. It was once a great commercial centre, with a population of eight lakhs in the eighteenth century and though it subsequently fell on evil days, there were evident signs of a revival of trade at present.

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF GUJRATHI LITERATURE.

It was from this city that the Gujerati literature in its best form had travelled to other parts of the "Garden of India." A nation's regeneration depended in the main on its literature and it was not necessary to dilate upon the urgent need of promoting the cause of literature. Surat set the ball rolling in this direction with the assistance of the "famous five," Durgaram, Dinmanishunker, Dolatram, Dalpatram and Daduba. But it was Narmad, who had raised the Gujerati literature to the pinnacle of its fame and few persons had done as much as he had for the development of Gujerati. It was the trio of Narmad, Nandshunker and Navalram who had spread broadcast the fame of Surat as a great centre of literary activity. Even at the present times the city and district of Surat boasted of a large number of men of remarkable literary talents.

The speaker advocated the inclusion of Gujerati into the curricula not only of the primary but of the higher classes as well.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Mr. Narsinhrao Bholanath then addressed the assembly. He dwelt upon Surat's claim to be one of the literary centres of Gujerat. One name —— that of the Poet Narmadashunker who belonged to Surat —— was, he said, quite sufficient, to justify the city's claim to be a great literary centre. He proceeded to rebut the charge of the alleged impropriety of holding a literary conference in times such as these, when industrial and political problems having an intimate bearing on the life of the people urgently demanded solution and when humanity was writhing in the agony of a world-war. He asserted that the Literary Conference was one of those things which tended to dispel the present gloomy outlook. He next pointed out what the objects of the Conference should be. Their chief aims should be to develop the Gujerati literature, to consider the researches made by learned men into the Gujerati language, ancient and modern, and to maintain the purity of the language and to protect it from decay. He was in favour of a limited introduction of new words into the language. He was told some years ago by Dr. Fleet, who at one time was Collector of Sholapur, that in course of time English was bound to be the universal language of India. Such a contingency, if it was possible at all, was an exceedingly remote one. But to escape the fate of Sanscrit, which was now a dead language, Gujerati should be free from the stiffness and the unresponsive and uncongenial character of its parent language. Whilst reecting uncongenial foreign influences it must not hesitate to assimilate expressive alien words.

FACTORS IN PRESENT DEPLORABLE CONDITION.

The present deplorable condition of the language was in the main due to the fascination for Sanscritised Gujerati that existed in some quarters and the introduction of Parsi Gujerati and the hotch-potch jargon affected by the Bombayites. But there would be no cause for despair if the Conference took up the regeneration of the language in the right spirit. For this purpose, he thought they should start a writers' association, as also an association of editors of newspapers and periodicals. An attempt should be made to introduce the Gujerati language into English schools' curriculum and to have a monthly magazine in connection with the Conference. They should further collect the manuscripts of ancient poets, ask learned men to examine them and allow only the deserving of the writings to be circulated. He concluded by appealing to all lovers of the Gujerati language and the Chiefs of India to support the Conference in its laudable object. (Applause).

The President then moved the following resolution: "This Conference places on record its heartfelt desire for the complete and speedy success of Britain and her Allies in the great war in which they are engaged at present and prays that at the end of the war they may succeed in inaugurating a long era of justice, righteousness and peace all over the world.

The resolution was carried amid loud applause.

ART EXHIBITIONS

Arrangements have also been made to hold along with the Conference an art, antiquities and literary exhibition, which will be opened to-morrow. It is divided into several sections as under:

Art.—This consists of paintings old and new and photographs, including some Jain paintings of great historical value. Two of these may be mentioned specially. One depicts the great Akbar witnessing the miracle performed by the Jain Monk Heervijay Suri and another represents King Kumarpal and Hemachandra.

Manuscripts and printed books.—There are many old manuscripts in this section; some of which are illustrated and some hitherto unknown. Some of these throw a flood of light on the history of Surat and of the different castes of Gujarat. Some carry the writing of Gujarati prose to a period long before the time of Naramdashanker, who has been credited with being the pioneer of Gujarati Prose.

Antiquities.—This section contains plates of the time of Rashtra Kuta and Karan I of the Solanki dynasty of Anhilwad. There is also a copper plate of the time of Karan's Governor of Lata and another of Kirtipala Chawlukya of Lata. Coins and stone epigraphs are also represented in this section. There is also a curious collection of old dresses and clothes which make a very interesting subject for study.

Another class contains chinaware, brassware and sandalwood work.

One of the most remarkable things in these is a Jyotish Yantra (an astronomical instrument) devised by a local astronomer and astrologer 400 years ago for his own use for noting the movements of the heavenly bodies. The originator of this instrument has independently taken latitude from Surat instead of accepting the conventional latitudes from Benares and other places. Some Jain and Hindi illustrated manuscripts showed illustrations of art similar to those published by Mr. Coomarswami in the Journal of Indian Art. The annual Fine Arts Exhibition of Bombay has hitherto shown deficiency in painting by Gujarati Hindus of purely Gujarati subjects. To remove this deficiency the Conference announced some subjects beforehand and assigned medals for them. Many young artists have responded to this call by sending a fine collection of pictures delineating prominent incidents in the classical Gujarati novels, Saraswati Chandra and Karan Ghelo. Prizes worth Rs. 550 were offered for essays and poems on assigned subjects in order to foster love for the Gujarati Language and Literature among students male and female.

The Conference will resume its sittings to-morrow.

SUNDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

SURAT, May 30.

The Gujerati Literary Conference resumed its sittings to-day when the attendance was practically the same as yesterday. A number of essays were read including one from Mrs. Kanubehen Dave.

Mr. N. B. Vibhaker read a paper on "Ideal of Art," in the course of which he said that the present literary chaos in modern Gujerat was mainly due to the fact that art was separated from life and beauty from utility. They were making life prosaic and death poetic. If Gujerat wanted to be a living reality and not an archoelogical exhibit then the artist of Gujerat ought to carry art to every mansion, hamlet, factory and workshop of Gujerat. Gujerat was wasting immense energy over collection and discussion of literary antiquities, while her children cried for living literature, which would provide for modern wants. They were piling up a third rate versification at the cost of art.

Besides these essays there were several prize essays, Behen Chanda Purusatam, Mrs. G. K. Upadhya, Mr. G. D. Engineer and Mr. M. K. Desai being notable winners.

Several resolutions were then passed.

On the motion of Mr. K. M. Javeri, of Bombay, the Secretaries were asked to collect special terms used by different communities of Gujerat and report.

Shastri Rajaram Ramkrishna sang Narmadashunker's poem "Garvi Gujerat" in the strain in which he had heard the poet himself sing it.

OPENING OF THE EXHIBITION.

The Nawab of Sachin at this stage arrived and was received by the President and Chairman of the Reception Committee and Mr. Veerbal H. Mehta, Honorary Secretary.

Mr. Manubhai Mandshunker, Chairman of the Exhibition Committee, then requested the Nawab of Sachin to open the art exhibition.

Mr. Gulabdas Bhaidas Vakil and Mr. G. K. Javeri, vice-Chairman of the Committee, gave a history of the exhibits.

The Nawab Saheb in opening the exhibition, said:—

It must be a source of satisfaction to the residents of Surat that you have held this Conference in our city. Surat claims the honour of being the cradle of the British Empire in the East and was the keystone of the present magnificient empire which has been built up by the British in India. It is under their benign rule that our vernacular literature has secured vigorous revival which is full of hope and promise for the future. Surat has contributed in no small measure towards the Gujerati literature of the last century. I am glad to find you all collected in this historic place of culture and refinement to mark yet another mile-stone on the onward march of literary progress. It is a happy idea to organise a literary and art exhibition in connection with the Conference. Collections of unpublished manuscripts and rare works of literary merits are likely to add to the value of Gujarati literature by their publication. The stimulus of an exhibition of the nature keenly tickles the desire for research and you come across rare specimens of literary art that otherwise would have remained unseen. As a mark of my sympathy with your aspirations I offer a small contribution towards the exhibition.

PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE AT POONA.

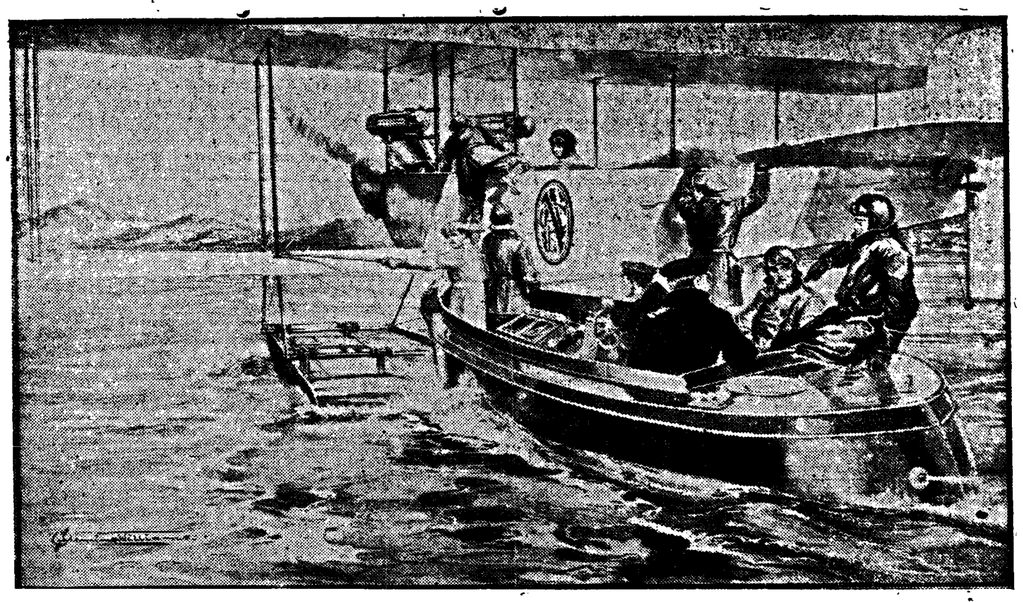
MR. H. A. WADIYA TO PRESIDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, May 29.

Preparations for the holding of the 15th Session of the Bombay Provincial Conference under the Congress constitution at Poona are proceeding apace. The necessary permission for holding the Conference has been received from the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. The Reception Committee of the Conference has unanimously elected Mr. Hari Narayan Apte as its Chairman and a unanimous offer of the presidentship of the Conference was made to Mr. H. A. Wadiya who has accepted the same. The Conference meets in July on the 10th, 11th and 12th.

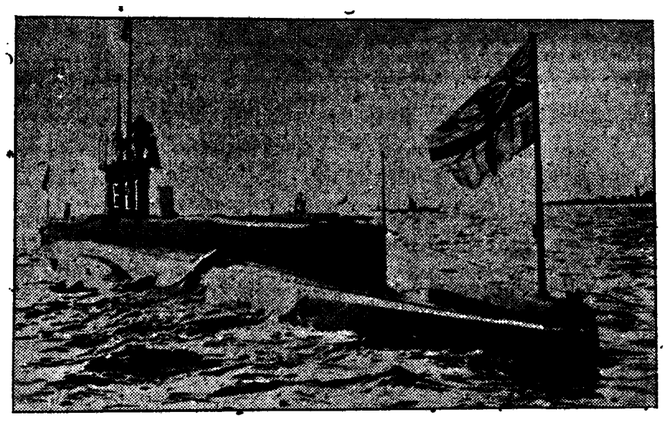
AIR RAIDERS IN THE MAKING.



Reproduced from "The Bystander."

As the need for air pilots is rapidly growing all the schools are working at high pressure. The sooner airmen can be turned out, the sooner will the country benefit. As a consequence every possible method to save time is adopted. In this case, the pilot, Mr W. Rowland Ding, is giving instruction on a dual control Avro Seaplane, and to save the slight delay caused by stopping the Gnome engine, he simply switches on and off while the attendant motor boat dashes up, a quick change of students is made, and away he flies again for twenty minutes or so, when the operation is repeated. Thus a number of lessons are given with the minimum loss of time.

SUBMARINE E11.



Which entered Constantinople and discharged a torpedo at a transport alongside the Arsenal.

A STERN TASK.

LORD CURZON ON THE REALITIES OF WAR.

MEN AND MORE MEN.

Lord Curzon was in the chair at the business meeting of the Grand Habitation of the Primrose League at the Caxton Hall on April 30, held owing to the war in place of the usual demonstration at the Albert Hall. Lord Curzon, who said he had recently been in France and Flanders within 70 yards of the firing line, urged that the Government ought to give the nation more information about the position, so as to enable them to realize the gravity of the struggle. He also insisted on the importance of looking well ahead in regard to the supply of men.

Lord Curzon said that since the outbreak of war the Opposition had as a patriotic duty refrained from criticism which they would otherwise have made. At least a dozen instances had occurred in the war in which Ministers might legitimately have been called to account, and about which, some time or other, inquiry would have to be made. If, however, the Opposition became aware at any moment that something in the nature of a great danger overhung the country it would be their duty to call public attention to it.

After nine months the enemy was still in occupation of large portions of the territories of our Allies. Neither in resources, arms, men, or national spirit had the enemy shown any appreciable signs of failure. In these circumstances those who at this stage talked of peace were idle praters who were doing disservice to the country; and those who were so keen about peace that should be honourable to Germany were missing the point altogether. What we wanted was peace honourable to ourselves. (Cheers.) They need not be particular about the honour of those who knew no honour, who had stifled conscience, and made shipwreck of all morality. The mad dog of Europe must be chained up; he had shown no mercy to anyone else, so there was no reason to talk of mercy to him. (Cheers). All this should make us realize in this country that months, not weeks, possibly more than months of sacrifice, of effort, of loss of life, would have to be endured, greater than any we had yet sustained.

IN THE TRENCHES AND AT HOME.

But did we all realize the seriousness of the situation? Did we mean to see this thing through? He derived good cheer from the conduct of our troops; if all the nation were like our soldiers there would be no necessity for recruiting speeches. Only a fortnight ago he was among them in the trenches, 70 yards from the enemy, and seeing the sandbags of the enemy trenches through the periscope. Everywhere he found our men cheerful, active, uncomplaining, devoted to their task, longing to "go for" the enemy, and of the prodigies of valour performed it was needless to talk. The Victoria Cross had been conferred on scores; it had been deserved by hundreds. (Cheers.)

The soldiers were all right, but were we as a nation all right? He did not wish to minimize the sacrifices made, but there was a minority. We had sent abroad 700,000 men out of a population of 45 millions. The French, with a population of 40 millions, had 2¼ millions of soldiers serving at the front. Were the rest of our 45 millions fulfilling their duty? Was the whole strength of the country being devoted to the prosecution of the war? He travelled through Flanders and France and coming back to this country found life in the streets of London going on as usual. The papers told of sport and games, and only on Saturday, while our men were going through indescribable agonies on the battle-field in Flanders, there were at Manchester 30,000 looking on at 22 other men kicking a leather ball about. ("Shame.")

If the Government wished the nation to realize magnitude of the war they ought to tell more of the truth. The British were a people with a very tough digestion, and no complaint would come from them if this were done.

As to munitions, he said that anybody who had been out at the seat of war and heard our officers talk knew perfectly well that the want of shells was the great need of the day, and that only when we got an adequate supply of shells could we crash our way through the awful wire entanglements which defended the enemies' entrenchments.

THE FUTURE NEED OF MEN.

He was, however, more concerned with the problem of men than of munitions. He believed that men had been coming in for a long time past with at least as much rapidity as they could be provided with equipment; and he did not say that at present step should be taken greatly to increase the flow; but he wanted the nation and the Government to look ahead. We might have enough men for three months hence or the early autumn. Had we enough for next spring and next summer—enough to carry us to the end of the war? Perhaps the men we had or were going to have would be enough if we were merely going to force back the Germans from Belgium and France, and then leave them to build up armies and navies with which they would certainly wreak on us a certain and terrible revenge. But if the end of the war we had in view was to be that stated by the Prime Minister: if we were to exorcise the evil spirit of German militarism, to relieve the world of the menace that overhung it, and cripple Germany's power of doing the same thing again, we had not got the necessary men, and he saw no chance under the present system of getting them. During the war he had said nothing about compulsion. He

(Continued in Column 5.)

(Continued from Column 6.)

still thought voluntary effort ought to be given every chance. The response so far had been splendid, and had exceeded all anticipations. He did not advocate compulsion at this moment. He had not the knowedge to enable him to pronounce whether the volumtary system would give us the number of men we required, but he could not conceal from himself the belief that we should not be able to end the war as Mr. Asquith desired without making a much greater draft than had yet been contemplated on the manhood of the nation. The Government should, at any rate, contemplate the possibility of steps in the future much more drastic than any they had yet taken. The ought to be prepared for eventualities which were more than likely to occur, and the nation ought to be prepared to submit to sacrifices and to be confronted by dangers and losses incomparably greater than any they had endured during the past nine months. He believed that the spirit of the British people was unquenched and unquenchable, and that if an appeal were made to them from the Government they would make a response worthy of their past. (Cheers.)

The Bombay Chronicle
LITERARY SUPPLEMENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOL. 1. No. 5. MONDAY, MAY 31, 1915.

THE CULTURE OF POLAND.

THE LAMENT OF ITS LITERATURE.

A century has passed since Poland was accounted a living factor in the European cosmos. The vast majority of people, before the war made them familiar with things Polish, were quite oblivious of the fact that the Grand Duchy of Posen, the province of Galicia and the Royaume were compactly the territories of that ancient Monarchy, which in the middle ages had extended from the Baltic to the Black Sea, and had been regarded as one of the most puissant states of the Central West. Since that day when a callous English plenipotentiary declared at the Congress of Vienna that, "Le question Polonais n'a pas la valeur d'un schilling chez-nous" Britain has been wont to regard Poland as the land of a great lamentation and to dismiss it as such without more ado. There have, of course, been certain sections of political thought in England which revered the memory of Tadeuz Kosciusko as they did that of Byron, and historians were never wanting in the British academy to assert on all possible occasions the enormous debt which Europe owed to Jan Sobieski, (afterwards King John of Poland) for having hurled back the Turks from Vienna and thus saved Western Christendom from the fate of the Balkans. On the whole, however, Englishmen have neglected Poland and Polish culture to a degree unequalled by the other co-signatories of the infamous Congress, which tore the heart of the great northern Kingdom in three during the tumultuous reign of that fascinating prince Stanislaus Angustus Poniatowski. In this neglect England has to a large extent been alone. France has ever sheltered within her liberty-loving bosom that gallant band of Polish patriots, whom the despotism of the three Central Empires had hurled from their natal soil. In the streets of the Quartier Latin I have heard as much Polish spoken as French and the "*salon*" would surely not be complete without a Polish canvass? The wonderful historical pictures of Mateicko based, if one may use the expression, on the researches of Professor Smolka, had a vogue in Paris seldom equalled. Even to-day Olga Boznanska is a household word in the artistic circles of the French capital, to say nothing of the sculptor de Puzet and numerous poets and literateurs. Thus France has kept in touch with that inspiring race which so faithfully served the first Bonaparte in the great wars. In Austria and Germany in spite of the junkers and the pan-Germanists Polish culture has ever excited admiration especially in the field of literature. In Russia Mickiewicz and Slowacki, Ujiecki and the contemporaneous de Zapolska have ever enjoyed in liberal spheres an admiration not inferior to that bestowed on Tolstoy or Pushkin.

It has been the English academy, which has so systematically denied the study it deserved to Poland's priceless literary treasures. Recently the English reviews and the more literary-minded journals, owing to the historic proclamation to the Poles, issued by the Grand Duke Nicholas, have devoted some attention to what is called Polish culture. Some of the writers, who have apparently lived in Poland, have insisted on one point, namely, that a revived Poland would be a gem in the European diadem, an ideal in a welter of materialism. It is now eighteen months since I left the historic town of Cracow, proud possessor of one of Europe's most ancient universities and one which produced Copernicus the astronomer, to say nothing of many minor lights. I recollect that before I had been in the old Polish capital for twenty-four hours, I had come to the conclusion, that in the language of Temple-Thurston Cracow was a "city of beautiful nonsense." Its denizens never seemed to talk of aught save art and literature and nearly every student in the university I met was as well acquainted with the works of Firdusi as with those of Shakespeare and had on his bookshelf side by side Faust and the Mahabarata. This may sound an exaggeration to those who do not know their Poland, but there are a host of text-books to verify the existence of this wide culture among the Poles. As in Japan so in Poland the production of poems in particular and prose literature in general is considered as the most aristocratic culture, and nearly all the illustrious houses in the land can boast literateurs. Krasinsky, Raczynski, Potocki, Radziwill and Czartoryski are as well known to the academy as the heraldry of their country and even to this day it is in the ordinary course of things to get her together in a country-house a. part guests merely to hear a third cousi or a literary foreigner read his latest poem or play.

Now it is not to be supposed that a nation that is capable of displaying so catholic a spirit of appreciation of the literature of other countries is deficient in its own. The appreciation of literature in a nation is always accompanied by the possession of literature by that nation, though the same argument *vice versa* does not hold good as we have it clearly demonstrated in the case of England. During the twenty years I resided in the latter country I cannot say I ever saw anyone reading "Macbeth" in the train much less Slowacki, but I can truthfully say that, not once but a dozen times or more during my visits to Poland, all of which put together would spread over only a year, I have seen Poles in railway compartments reading and with evident delight the master-pieces of Shakespeare just as I have heard Galician peasants returning from the fields in the evening chanting Mickiewicz's translation of Byron's lofty lines,—"*Adieu to thee my native shore.*" etc. The Hon. Maurice Baring in his instructive volume on Russia speaks of meeting a regiment of the Tsar singing Milton's "Paradise Lost" on the march! Has any body ever heard an English trooper quoting Pushkin?

But in spite of all this it must be confessed that the very earliest roots of Polish literature are extremely disappointing when compared with that of the Southern Slavs. Bulgaria and Servia possess folk lore, more extensive and ancient than that even of Scandinavia; indeed, I suppose one can truthfully aver that in Tirnovo or Nish one can hear more legends (mostly flavoured with vampires!) than in any other part of the world. The earliest national heroes of the Southern Slavs are immortalised in harsh but haunting songs; those of Poland are lost in silence. The earliest national M.S.S. preserved at Cracow, is dated 1408 and is attributed to St. Adalbert. This is, of course, as one would imagine, in Latin and for long periods after, the classic tongue, unusual among Slavs, remained the *lingua franca* of literateurs.

For the purposes of this article it is quite unnecessary to refer to the earlier Polish writers, that is to say to those of the Latin period. Though their compositions betray high classic genius, their influence on the national life has been scanty. I will deal with golden epoch of Polish literature and confine myself to poetry. In reading Polish poetry, unfortunately owing to the difficulties of the language, most foreigners are compelled to read them in bad translations, the first thing to be remarked is its intense nationalism, one might almost say anthropomorphicisms, which at first makes one feel that the people who composed must have been chauvinists of the most offensive type. That is unhappily an impression, invariably a wrong one, which the individual Pole creates in conversation to-day, and it must be traced to the history of a people who were primarily fooled by all Europe and ultimately butchered by a part of it. If one takes up at random a volume of Mickiewicz, who translated Byron the *beau ideal* of the Slavs, and who was Poland's greatest poet, one is inclined to be bored by the constant reiteration of national hopes, joys, sorrows and calamities. The broader aspects of society are quite obscured by their subjection to the individual nation until through the whole philosophy of Mickiewicz, who was a well travelled man, there breathes the idea that there was only one habitable spot originally on earth namely Poland and that it has been made an inferno by Europe. To some extent this poet shared Byrons advice to the Greeks. —"Trust not for freedoom to the Franks" and he was of course right but ultra-nationalism has ever sullied the Muse and that is why most foreign critics are rubbed up the wrong way by Polish literature. But Michiewicz like the Russian Chenov has portrayed for us with a vigorous pen the types of his country and the faults of each type. The whole tragedy of Poland seems to be enshrined in these character sketches. Through the violence of political thought, the jealousies of the aristocracy and the over-

ADAM MICKIEWICZ.

indulgence of alcohol there looms that which the foreigner always terms with a sneer,—Polish anarchy. Michiewicz was born in the tragic year 1798, six years after the promulgation of the Constitution at Warsaw by Stanislans Augustus Poniatovski. Like Byron this poet travelled widely but unlike the author of Manfred, Michiewicz was so much obesoed by his own country, that it qualified his admiration of others. The wonderful opal of the Bosphorus left him cold, the summer blue of Italy only nerved him to write,—

". . . Cried Tadeuz with warmth
That Italian sky of yours as I have heard of it,
So blue and pure, is just like frozen water
Are not wind and storm a hundred times more beautiful"?

But in spite of this artistic Chauvinism it would be wrong to say that in his forest pictures Michiewiz was one whit inferior to Shelley or Wordsworth and in the beautiful pictures he has painted revive the great pine woods of Poland, with their heritage of legends and their incomparable pathos. All his poetry was written been 1798 and 1834. A romanticist he was wise not to mar the beauty of his earier productions by adopting the heavier strain with the onslaught of years. At the latter date Michiewicz got a professorship of classic literature at Lausanne and thenceforward devoted himself almost entirely to political themes. A year later he returned to Paris and developed a mania that the messiah of Poland was to be sought in the Napoleanic family! He let this idea carry him into the field of mysticsm so dear to the Slavonic temperament and it must be said, with disappointing results. The Bourbons finding Mickiewicz's Napoleanic obsessions offensive had him removed from office and he settled down to edit a French journal "La Tribune des Peuples" which owing to its violent republicanism was not destined to last long. Mickiewicz, the Byron of the North, ended his mortal career like his English prototype, a broken and unhappy man,—the usual fate of the scions of the romantic school. He died in 1855. After Mickiewicz it is very difficult to group the remaining host of Polish bards who developed the great masters art. These became known as the Ukraine school and contained Zaleski Malchewski, Goszyuski and Slowacki. The first named has produced a magnificent poem of which there are several French and some English translations both of a secondary nature destroying the rythm of the orignial. This work,—"*Duch od Stepu*", (The Spirit of the Steppe) is of Russian inspiration for it is of the Ukrassie which still numbers thousands of Polish inhabitants. Zaleski writes thus—

"Me also has my mother, the Ukraine,
Me her son,
Cradled in song on her bosom,
The enchantress".

Anton Malchewski (1793-1826) died when he had produced his only work "*Marya*," which attracted a great deal of attention, after the authors decease. In this beautiful work there rises up the wild wail of Polish sorrow alike the inspiration of her policies and literature. In one passage Malchewski sang—

"Sad wind whispering in the wheat,
that is all you're hearing,
In among the grass of graves Wizard voices sighing,
Where with withered wreaths the brave all unrecked are lying.
'Tis a music wild and sweet,—voice of Poland's nation,
Which preserves her memory fond for each generation,
Only from the wild flowers now they their splendour borrow;
Ah! what heart that knows their fate, feels no pang of sorrow."

Malchewski who loathed sleek suburban platitudes on life was a rolling stone and during his wanderings met Byron at Venice. It is little known that it was in conjunction with the Polish poet that the latter wrote his, Mazeppa. After Malchewski come Count Sigismund Krasinski, and Stowachi. The, former died young after he had produced a piece entitled the "Undivine Comedy" a long lamentation of the sorrows of his land. Sigismund Krasinski was not, however, as national in his verses as his contemporaries and find in his works a strong strain of French elegance.

But the "Undivine Comedy" is quite surpassed and never more did it seem so than during this war when Pole kills Pole under three banners, by Ujiecki. I will reproduce one poem of this poet which to my mind illustrates the Polish soul better than anything I have read in this literature.

'Mid smoke of burnings, 'mid blood of brothers,
Our voice, O God, goes up to-day:
This fearful woe our groan half smothers,
With long-spent anguish our heads are grey
Our songs are only songs of wailing;
A crown of thorns is about our brow;
Like monuments of Thy wrath prevailing,
Our hands are stretched with their proffer'd vow.

Oft hast thou scourged us: our wounds all bleeding
Show ghastly from Thy heavenly rod;
But still "He'll pity," is all our pleading,
For He is our Father! He is our God.
And when we would taste of comfort after,
Against us the foe at Thy bidding raves;
Like a stone at our hearts his bitter laughter,
Where is this Father—this God who saves?

We look at the sky and think that surely
A hundred suns will give their sign;
O'er us the blue is spread all purely;
The free bird bathes in its calm divine.
But with such doubts our souls are teeming,
Our faith grown feeble is hardly stirred;
Our hearts bleed inly!—O! judge not our seeming
Rash murmurs—judge not each frenzied word!

We know not one day from another,
O God! for its houtly tale of pain:
Son slays sire, and brother brother,
We have around us the brood of Cain.
Lord! they are guiltless; their eyes are blinded,
Though through them we shall live abhorr'd;
There are unseen doers, like devils minded,
O punish the hand, and not the sword.

Seen in our lonely anguish lying,
We haste to Thy stars and seek Thy breast;
Like weary birds with our prayers we're flying,
And long to find some peaceful nest.
Give us Thy grace in our toils to arm us:
Safe in Thy folds Thy children keep;
The fragrance of grief's crush'd flowers shall charm us:
The halo of chastening light our sleep:

With Thy archangel before us tow'ring,
On we'll march to the great strife—on!
And o'er the body of Satan cow'ring,
We'll plant Thy banner for victory won!
We'll open our hearts to our brother's prayers,
The cross of freedom shall cleanse his stains;
And this our answer to foul gainsayers,
As He was ever, so God remains.

The study of Polish literature brings one to this conclusion,—that an autonomous Poland is essential to the future good of the world. Possessing the indomitable fire of the Slavs,—the Poles have assimilated the culture of the Latins. Their literature is one great cry of liberty rising from the mangled corpses of their magnificent dead. It is absolutely necessary that the new materialism of Europe should have some thing to combat it and in Polish literature and Polish culture steeped in romance, mysticism and faith, lies the remedy. That this idea is shared in various schools of thought is a healthy sign of the times. The intellectuals of Austria, France, Russia, Italy and Germany have ever turned to the Polish writers for inspiration. It is to be sincerely hoped that as the Poles study English literature the English may study that of Poland, instead of the mawkish Munich and materialistic Paris schools which had until recently gradually made incursions into British intellectualism. It is hoped on all sides that the participation of Great Britain in this continental war will make the system of English education loss insular. If this means that there will be more reading of continental literature in the Great Public Schools and Universities, that of Poland should acquire the attention it deserves.

K. K. ARDASCHIR.

Dream-Song.

"O happy hour! when I shall rise
From earth's delusions to the skies,
Shall find my soul at rest, and greet
The traces of my loved one's feet."

Hafiz.

What can I give you my darling,
What gift can I lay at your feet,
To make my spent love worth the having
And yours in its promise complete?

Would you ask me to deck you with roses
Weave attar and myrrh in your curls
Or clothe you in robes that were priceless
And cover your bosom with pearls?

Sweet breast with its dower of gladness
How could I ask it to hold
The blight of my tumults and sorrows
To sully its 'scutcheon of gold!

What would you have of me darling
All I could offer to give?—
Songs that will waft you to heaven,
Dreams that might help you to live.

Love that would crush you yet soothe you
Hopes that would sweeten our fate,

Strength that will guard you and shield you
From envy and malice and hate

Youth to adore you and crown you
Struggle and strive for you sweet
And when the long tumult is over
Lie happy and hushed at your feet.

K. K. A.

Literary Notes.

The "Fornightly Review" celebrates its jubilee with the issue of the current number, in which Mr. B. W. Matz gives an interesting sketch of the history of this pioneer among the monthly review. It was, ofcourse, founded for fortnightly publication, and though it soon became a monthly the original title was retained. George Henry Lewes was the first editor, and he was succeeded by John Morley, who conducted the "Fortnightly" for fifteen years. The reign of the present editor, Mr. W. L. Courtney, has extended to twenty-one years, and how brilliantly he has kept up the quality and prestige of the review is known to every reader. The first place in the May number is given to an article on "Bulgaria and Entente Diplomacy," by Dr. E. J. Dillon. "Politicus" deals with Roumania, "En Vedette" with "Dutch Neutrality," and Mr. J. B. Firth with "The Partition of Asia Minor."

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Mr. L. Cecil Jane in "The Interpretation of History" (J. M. Dent and Sons, 5s. nét), a book which was completed before the outbreak of war, seeks "to discover some underlying factor in accordance with which history may be interpreted and the occurrence of all events explained." This aim, the ambitious nature of which he himself confesses, he believes he has achieved in his theory of a conflict alike in individuals and States between the ideal of "Universalism," or complete submission, and the ideal of "Individualism," or complete self-assertion. In the course of his book he passes rapidly through modern European history, showing in what way this conflict acted, and in an appendix discusses the present war and its probable result in the light of his theory.

* * * *

The new section of the "Oxford English Dictionary" (Oxford University Press, 5s.) covers the words from "Spring" to "Standard," the first portion of it being by Dr. W. A. Craigie and the second by Dr. Henry Bradley. The most striking feature of this section, which contains in all two thousand one hundred and eighty-one words, is perhaps the large group of words beginning with "Squ." These, as we learn from the preface, are characteristically English, and most of them do not occur outside our language. Many are imitations of a sound, and the effectiveness of such collocations as "squash," "squawk," "squabble,, or "squeeze" is indisputable.

* * * * *

"The French Official Review of the First Six Months of the War," as issued by Reuter's Agency, has been published at a shilling net by Messrs. Constable. Some extracts from this important contribution to the history of the war have appeared in the press, but the full narrative has not hitherto been available in this country.

* * * *

Mr. Alexander Young's "Short History of Belgium and Holland" (Unwin, 5s. net) is a new edition of a work first published some years ago. The final chapter has been re-written and brought up to the date of the war. It is an attractively written popular history of the two countries, with many illustrations.

* * * *

A remarkable collection of German notices and proclamations in French issued in Belgium by the various Governors—Baron von Luettwitz, Baron von der Goltz, Baron von Bissing, and others—is announced for publication by Messrs. George Allen and Unwin. Among particularly interesting papers are those connected with Burgomaster Max, the Belgian State documents discovered by the Germans, and the various penalties for contravening German regulations.

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Messrs. John Long will shortly publish a new novel entitled "Maids of Salem" by K. L. Montgomery, author of "The Gate-openers," etc. The witch-persecution of Sew England, one of the most dramatic chapters of American history, is the theme of K. L. Montgomery's new novel. The scene is Salem, Massachusetts Bay. The story is one of tragedy and romance, told in the inimitable way with which the author's admirers have been so charmed by her previous books.

* * * *

Messrs. John Long will shortly publish a new novel entitled "The Song of Surrender" by Henry Bruce, author of "The Residency," etc. Like the author's previous novels, this is a story of life in India. It depicts the Maratha Prince, lover of the beautiful white Eurasian, and recounts their romantic attachment. The element of mystery is skilfully contrived. Whether in its sensational or humorous parts the novel retains a distinct grip.

BOOKS OF THE MOMENT.

"ALLADIN'S LAMP."*

The cruellest irony of war is the injustice of it—and nothing is more horrible. Suffering falls most where it is least merited. To a man of humane disposition it is difficult to understand what the soldiers dying in the trenches, the wounded moaning in the hospitals have done to draw upon themselves their fearful punishment. But fortunately the war itself has emitted some sparks of divinity which soften, if they do not nullify, its dreadfulness and which, in the universal gloom, serve as beacon-lights for humanity. And these sparks are manifested in the work of the noble band of men and women who have, for the time being, consecrated their life to Red Cross Work. The more one sees and hears of Red Cross Work, the more one appreciates its magnitude. Without blare of trumpets, without advertisement or even an average amount of notice, there has grown up in time of peace an organisation which has been found fitted to cope with the colossal and utterly unexpected problems of this war; and whether one considers the supplementary aid that is being rendered to the military medical services on the Continent or the voluntary aid work in Great Britain, the extent to which such aid has made itself felt and the co-ordinated efficiency of the workers, bespeak aim and purpose such as has, perhaps, never before been shown in the history of nations. And it is pleasant to remember that all the initial organisation, all the preliminary work that has made possible the accomplishment of such great things in time of need, was voluntary and honorary; there was no spirit of sacrifice evinced by the mass of the people until the war called it forth, but there were a few who, foresaw, and built up a system against, such a need as this which the Red Cross Workers' satisfy today. And the measure of the satisfaction that the Red Cross Society has given could not be expressed in a better and more approrpriate phrase than that which one of the sisters of the Army Nursing Service used in describing its work. "The Red Cross Society," she said, "has been wonderful. We have come to look on it as a sort of 'Aladdin's Lamp,' for we have only to ask for a thing, and we get it."

The story of the Red Cross is delightfully told by Messrs. E. Charles Vivian and I. E. Hodder Williams,* in their book, "The Way of the Red Cross," published for "The Times," all the profits from the sale of which are to be devoted to the maintenance of the sick and the wounded in the war. And the story is told so simply and yet so eloquently that one gets a wonderful insight not only into the terrible realities of war, but also into the ennobling work of tending the wounded. The military administration divides the care of the wounded into three definite parts, classified under the heads of collecting zone, evacuating zone, and distributing zone. The collecing zone is represented by the actual area of conflict, and its medical and nursing staffs consist of medical establishments with combatant units, together with field ambulances, staffed by surgeons and men of the Royal Army Medical Corps. The evacuating gone is occupied by "clearing hospitals" and ambulance trains, and it is in these latter that the Red Cross nurses get nearest to the actual firing line. The distributing zone, which forms the third area, is officially stated to consist of stationary hospitals, general hospitals, convalescent depots, hospital ships, and military hospitals outside the theatre of war." In this third zone lies practically all the work of the lady nurse, and it is in this zone that the British Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Association have found their principal field of activity. But in estimating their work one important consideration should not be lost sight of. And it is this. The constitution of the British Army as a voluntary force has set the army apart from the ordinary life of the nation, and the result is that the man in the street is ignorant even of the difference between a field ambulance and a clearing hospital. Thus the task of bringing home to the mind of the people the importance of the Red Cross Work becomes a difficult one. And further, it must be understood that although the nation had made provision in a medical sense, against any emergency, the overwhelming and utterly unforeseen task involved by the present war rendered the medical staff inadequate, so far as official preparations are concerned. The total number of officers and men in the Royal Army Medical Corps was not quite five thousand last August. For only a nation bent on aggressive war would make adequate preparations for such a war as this, and it is not surprising that at the outbreak of hostilities Germany was the only combatant nation that was fully prepared, either in a military or a medical sense. The deficiencies in the British medical service have been met by voluntary aid, for a such a situation such as this demands not only an official effort, but the energy of the whole nation.

The book begins with the description of the work of Red Cross men on the continent. It is here that the doctor, the nurse, the ambulance man and the stretcher bearer play the chief parts. And the story of their self-sacrificing devotion is told in the grateful words of the wounded themselves. The mere names of the cases which the doctors have to treat tell their own awful tale. There are the neurasthenic cases, there are cases of insanity, of frost-bite, of the loss of eye, of tetanus and many other. And lastly there are the "shellites"—the men who as a soldier said, "get sort of dazed by shell fire and just sit about and don't care what happens." And the work that these voluntary nurses accomplish every day is one which, if the average domestic servant were asked to do, she would desert without giving notice. For the ordinary conception of nursing in military hospitals bears little or no relation to the reality. From the days of the great Florence Nightingale upto the present time the nurses in military hospitals have been regarded as angelic beings who smooth pillows of the sick soldiers and take their lost messages for home, varying the work by going out on the actual battle field with cups of water and other poetic things for the recently wounded. With these impressions came the partly trained and tremulously willing voluntary "helpers" who at the outset knew nothing of the uglier side of nursing, nothing of the long unending hours and hard and physical work involved. But the very fact that they knew so little of what lay before them makes their persistent heroism all the finer. They have found that there is no romance in nursing except indeed that which they take with themselves. And it is clear that they do so, for nothing but love of humanity and selfflessness—the very soul of romance—could enable these noble women to do what they do—and there is demanded of these women twelve hours and more of every day, devoted to hard work, much of which is of a distinctly menial nature. Indeed there is no romance—as romance is commonly and narrowly understood—in dressing and bandaging the stumps of limbs, in washing gangrened wounds or in feeding men paralysed by shell-fire or too weak to feed themselves. These nurses may have pitied and even sorrowed over such things in the past, if ever chance gave them a passing contact with suffering, but now they have touched and handled uglier and more ghastly things than can be written. And who can say how much this experience may not influence the after-lives of themselves and their sisters?

Space will not admit, or one would not resist the temptation, of telling how hundreds of ladies are engaged in the great stores in London and Glasgow whence in one single week many hundred tons of supplies of Red Cross materials are being sent over to the Continent—how the Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Association came into being—what splendid hospital arrangements at Netley have been made for the King's Indian soldiers,—what romantic experiences happened to the Belgian soldiers, nursed by Red Cross men, —how the King's Soldier's counsel assists in the discovery of the missing and in obtaining news of the wounded,—how splendidly the Voluntary Aid Detachments are doing their self-imposed task. Many branches of activity must go quite unmentioned and also the wounded themselves who are of deep interest, as reflecting in a measure the work that is being done in their behalf. The Red Cross work is costing £1 a minute. But it must go on, and it is only by the will and aid of the people who form the Empire that it can go on. The need will grow with the lengthening days, And surely no one can hold back any gift at such a time as this when so many have already given all. It is enough here to reproduce the words of Quee Alexandra whose autograph letter forms the frontispiece of the book:

"It gives me the greatest pleasure to take the opportunity to thank every individual Nurse, one and all, who is nursing our brave wounded soldiers and sailors—for their splendid and unequalled devotion and gallantry on their behalf—for which I and the whole nation owe them our undying and unfailing debt of gratitude."

* The Way of the Red Cross. By E. Charles Vivian and J. E. Hidder Williams, with a Preface by Queen Alexandra. Published for "TheTimes" by Hodder Stouton, London.

MR. WACHA'S LECTURES ON INDIAN COMMERCE.*

Mr. D. E. Wacha has done welt in reprinting the four papers on commerce and economics which are contained in the volume before us. They will help the young student in acquiring a comprehensive grasp of his subject and if he learns nothing more than that from Mr. Wacha's pages he has learned much.

Mr. Wacha with rare modesty does not claim any originality for his lecture on the "Evolution of Indian Trade," in which he gives us a cusory view of the trade of India from B. C. 3,000 up to the present cimes, and students will note the passage on page 16 where he relates how King Alfred of England in 800 A. D. which is an obvious error for 880 A. D. sent a Bishop to Madras to found a Roman Catholic Church there, Mr. Wacha finally concludes with the confident hope "that within the next few years we shall have a great deal of trade in our hands in the matter of the production of finer cloths which has for many years past been done by Lancashire," and this, he says, "is the result of nothing but Free Trade," although he admits that the revival of the old industries of India and the establishment of other new industries "would necessitate protection during their infancy, say for 10 or 15 years."

The second paper deals with the Science of Commerce, and Mr. Wacha, quotes with approval the statement of Professor W. J. Ashley that "the study of actual business organisation, methods and conditions is not only desirable for the preparation of our future leaders of trade and industry for their subsequent careers. It is desirable also for the enlargement and deepening of the purely scientific understanding of economic problems," and maintains with emphasis that the demand for technical education arose from the educated classes themselves and that the Government was some years behind Indian public opinion. He proceeds to show that in the words of Professor Marshall, "the study of theory must go hand in hand with facts; and for dealing with most modern problems it is modern facts that are of the greatest use," and taking the problem of what is called "Swadeshism" he says that self-reliance, thrift, and capital are essential, but "these by themselves are insufficient without the fundamental accompaniment of a broad liberal education, and, secondly, a sound training in the Science of Economics," and he calls upon the present generation of educated Indians and those coming after them to pursue commerce and industry, quoting with approval Professor W. J. Ashley when he says:—"The main chance for our study just now lies in the new disposition of the public to believe that students can be given in our Universities a training definitely adopted to prepare them for a business life,—a training in which economics in some form and to some extent must, it is generally allowed form a part."

In his third paper "On the study of economics" Mr. Wacha at the outset quotes Monsieur Lavelye as saying that "the good, the end of ethics, and the useful, the end of political economy, without being confounded, are inseparable, for the pursuit of the good is always favourable to the production of the useful," and he points out again quoting the same authority that "almost all the economic questions that come under discussion are questions of legislation," and without touching upon the political reasons for the present industrial situation in India, he attributes the present want of advancement in the practical arts and sciences to the deficiency of men like Lord Goschen and Sir Robert Griffin.

Mr. Wacha's fourth paper deals with "Statistical and Economic Study among Indians." He quotes with approval Mr. Bowley, the well-known statistician when he says that the economist "is dealing with national economy, with volume of trade, for instance, or the purchasing power of money. He is limited to pure theory till statistics as the science of the greatest numbers has produced the facts," and refers. Indian students to the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society for October 1908 for ascertaining the statistical method they should employ when investigating economic phenomina, citing such well worn themes as the octopus of military expenditure, gold reserve, and the economic drain from India, he concludes that what is wanted for a careful study of economics is a school for the purpose in every prominent capital of the empire.

There is no book on the study of Statistics and Economics in India which presents the problem in a wider and more fascinating light than Mr. Wach's admirable little book.

* Commerce and Statistics. By D. E. Wacha, Taraporewala, Bombay.

AN IMPERIAL TOADY.*

The supreme offensiveness of this book lies less in its flunkey adoration of all things Prussian than in the inconceivable vulgarity of its style and temper. The author clearly regards his grand tour of the Western Front as a sort of glorified "outing." Each day he plans his little "trip," picnicking within good view of the "sights." There is this or that object of interest to be "done." We are invited to read the diary of a sightseer whose comment never rises above the easy commonplace of the tourist, once described as the Cockney tourist, among the ruins of the Capital. If this record survives the war it will survive as the most conspicuous instance of the peeping, trotting, specially conducted bounder yet offered to the public in any language. The book is bad enough as advertising guide books go. But the thing which makes it so utterly repulsive is its being an advertising guide book to the Great War. It has the effect of a showman standing at the hospital door or upon the edge of the battlefield: "Here are some shocking cases of wounds in the scalp." He cries to us, for example, on one page, "You will observe, gentlemen, that the patients, though they are dying, are happy and well cared for, thanks to the admirable system recommended by our General Staff. Notice the patient on the right. Would the gentleman like to address a few words to him? Certainly: everything is included in the card to view. You note that he answers only one word, 'Yes'; he says ninety-nine to everything. Number of his regiment. Can't remember anything else. Pathetic case; but very interesting." So the record continues, always in the key of a diarist for whom the Great War is a superior sort of exhibition at which he has been lucky enough to secure a front place.

The vulgarity of the tripper is carried in this book down to the smallest detail. The author can omit no childish incident or forego a single opportunity for silly comment. It is enough that the thing should have happened in the day's journey. He sits in his magnificent car, pencil in hand, recording where the tyre burst, how the motor car had a horn which twittered like a canary, where they had to ask the way of "joyous maidens," where they got wet from the rain, where they decided to spend the night in two "modest rooms"—all this with a sublime unconsciousness that anything could ever happen that the appetite of a holiday-maker would not be able to turn to picturesque account as a personal reminiscence. The triviality of all this, which would simply annoy us in the ordinary bad book of traveller's talk, disgusts us here by its lack of taste and proportion. Moreover it frequently distils a snobbery, which would irritate and offend us even if it were not so coarsely out of place. "Would you like to know what the German Crown Prince, the Crown Prince of Prussia, eats for supper?" asks the author. "Here is the menu: cabbage soup, boiled beef with horse-radish and potatoes, wild duck with salad, fruit, wine, and caffe with cigars. And what would you say the conversation was about? It is hard to say exactly, but we travelled over almost the whole world with the ease bred by familiarity." This "familiarity" is also insisted on when Sven Hedin dines on the Emperor's left. We are asked at every turn of the tale to consider how privileged a person the author happens to be. The effect of his order to view upon the sentries is particularly emphasised. As to the quality of the military information gleaned by this exact observer, we find him recording out of the mouth of the Crown Prince these gems of military science: (a) Those who have the best artillery have the best prospects of winning; (b) the distance between the fighting forces increases with the improvement in firearms.

A typical short paragraph may be taken from the page in which he turns from lecturing the English upon the enormity of their unprovoked attack upon peace-loving Germany to continue his tour of inspection. "Now that I have unburthened my heart to the English," he writes, "let us continue our trip after the pause in the citadel." *Let us continue our trip*—is is the keyword of this insufferable book.

But perhaps the question of taste is less urgent at this time than the question of evidence. Is the evidence of this scientific and expert traveller of any value to the English reader? In one way undoubtedly it is. It is of value to the foolish person who underrates the resources of Germany, and has persuaded himself to believe that Germany cannot or will not fight mercilessly and with great valour and skill to the last of her men and money. One thing, at any rate, appears from this book, even when we have discounted the fact that it is filled with gross flattery of Germany and of lying witness in her favour—the German war-machine stands out from its pages in innumerable ways as one of the most complete and efficient organisations over devised by man. But this every English observer whose ears are not stuffed and satisfied with deceiving "news" has already realised for himself. It needed not the inexpert evidence of a conducted tourist, who describes his breakfast or his evening lodging with an intimacy of which his description of commissariat or trench-warfare is conspicuously innocent. The German war-machine emerges from this scrap-book because it could not be avoided; and to that extent let the book by all means be digested for the casual crumbs of information it contains.

But the occasional evidence of Germany's strength of purpose and organisation revealed in this book is outweighed by its falsehood. We need not trouble to decide whether the author is simply the uncritical dupe of the German officers who made it their business to show him what they desired him to report to the world or whether he is himself in the conspiracy. Suffice it that from end to end of this book the Prussian is spiritually and politically perfect, with nothing to regret and without one real enemy in the world except the people who lie about him in the foreign Press. This Prussian of Sven Hedin has had a terrible war forced upon him by the wicked Powers. He has been awakened from his dream of peace by enemies battering at the gate, and reluctantly been forced to fight people he really loves and pities from the bottom of his heart. Sorrowfully he was compelled to invade Belgium and to occupy her with the utmost solicitude and tenderness. At Louvain, alas! he had to administer a little fatherly correction; but his kind feeling prompted him to make this as light as possible, and his friendliness is now becoming quite apparent to the mercifully conquered land. Everything which Sven Hedin sees illustrates the gentleness and chivalry of the Prussian soldier. He treats his prisoners so well that they are almost ready to be naturalised in Germany. He spares all monuments and things precious to civilisation. He never robs or damages the property so confidingly entrusted to his care. Do not the inhabitants who retreat before him declare their faith in his honesty and honour by the way in which they leave behind them their houses and goods, as it were in trust?

In short, the Prussian of this romance of Sven Hedin is a faithful negative of the Prussian we have so sadly misunderstood at Louvain and Reims, in the diplomatic correspondence of last August, in the invasion of Belgium, in the neutral reports on British prisoners, and in the warfare by submarine. The Prussian we know simply lives in the lying Press of his enemies; for as truly as the German Press utters nothing but truth, the foreign Press is blackest falsehood.

Doubtless the German friends of Sven Hedin knew their man when they passed him round with orders that all the "sights" were to be judiciously viewed and explained. But we think they would have done better with a reporter less resolute to be pleased with everything. The author's exaggerated elevation of everything German becomes too utterly preposterous for even the most partial reader. We can imagine the Prussian notables smiling as they read the pages concerning their high spiritual qualities, their gentleness, and the amiable sentiments with which even their enemies and the conquered must feel for them. Even the enthusiasm of Germany for patriotic death is overpainted, though these pages are the least exceptionable. We firmly believe that the Germans are heart and soul in the war, that they are ready and glad to serve and die for their country, that there is nothing whatever in the stories we hear of men driven forward like cattle by their officers against the enemy. But the enthusiasm of the German nation as it appears in these pages of Sven Hedin is simply inhuman. The German soldier sings for sheer love of the trenches. His orders to the Front are received as orders to a marriage feast. All he asks is to be killed in order that some equally fortunate successor may march into his vacant place. This kind of talk is a travesty of the fortitude and patriotism it is supposed to celebrate.

But we do not need to waste further time in discussing the quality of this book. The author had none of the qualifications for the undertaking. We cannot fairly object to his bias. Naturally he sees in a favourable light the country where he has the majority of friends and interests. But we can, and do, object to his unrelieved credulity, to the wilful shutting of his eyes upon all which did not square with his advertising mission, and even, more decisively, to the vulgarity and silliness of his personal chatter. The book can do the Allied cause no harm in the world; and we are more than ever surprised by the foolish attack recently made upon Mr. John Lane for its publication. This book will amuse and occasionally inform, the British reader. It cannot do anything for Germany except to raise a smile at her expense.—"The Saturday Review."

* "With the German Armies in the West." By Sven Hedin. Translated by H. G. De Walterstorff. Lane. 10s. 6d.

LORD BRASSEY'S CRUISE TO BOMBAY *

The Cruising Club honoured itself last season in honouring Lord Brassey, a paladin among yachtsmen. Longer than most of us care to remember we have watched the comings and goings of the famous auxiliary stream yacht Sunbeam, and have regarded her amateur master as the perfect type of the British cruising yatchtsman. Now, at the age of seventy-eight, Lord Brassey has carried off the Cruising Club's chief prize in competition with much younger men. Mr. Justice Channell has an extraordinarily difficult task every year in awarding the Cruising Club prizes, and in reading the logs of the latest cruises he must have been more puzzled than ever. He is often required to compare in his final analysis two totally different things and to say which is the more meritorious, although the merit in the two cases may have not a single point of contact. Here, on the one hand, for example, was Lord Brassey, who navigated a perfectly found yacht of five hundred and thirty-four tons to Bombay and back; and, on the other hand, was Mr. Stanley Williams, who sailed a cockleshell single-handed about the Bay of Biscay. No one would envy the judge his task, yet every one will be pleased that Lord Brassey's "skill and enterprise" have been adjudged at his time of life worthy of the Cruising Club Challenge Cup.

One point in particular in all Lord Brassey's cruises deserves to be mentioned. He is a past-master at combining the forces of sail and steam. The present writer thinks it no exaggeration to say that the problem of combining them has never been scientifically worked out to its conclusion. When steam captured the Navy it came with a rush, and sails soon belonged only to small or obsolete ships. We may be sure that if steam had been a less powerful instrument the interdependence of steam and sail would have been the subject of endless experiments and high mathematical thought. It is an interesting fact that on a small scale auxiliary motor-power is likely to cause the problem to be tackled in a manner that a few years ago seemed to be impossible. Lord Brassey's coal-bill for his long cruise of eleven thousand miles might make a yacht-owner who relied entirely on steam weep with envy. From the Arabian coast to Bombay Lord Brassey steamed at half-speed with a full spread of canvas. Under steam alone he could not have faced the north-east monsoon; under sail alone he would have sagged away to leeward and have fetched Colombo. It must have been one of the experiences of his life when on leaving Bombay he received the tribute of the Royal Yacht Club:—

"At 3 p.m., the appointed hour, with exemplary punctuality, some fifty yachts, large and small, manned by the keen true-hearted yachtsmen of the Royal Yacht Club, weighed anchor off the Club-house and ran down to the Sunbeam, formed in two lines, in perfect order. As they neared us the signal 'farewell' was displayed from every vessel in the flotilla. It was a moving scene, and an expression of regard for a veteran brother-yachtsman, who was much touched."

On the voyage home in the Gulf of Suez Lord Brassey was beating under steam and sail against a boisterous wind in the night when he nearly had a nasty accident. In going about the ship lost headway, and a sea struck the rudder and set the wheel spinning. Lord Brassey was caught, hurled into the air, and landed head downwards on the lee deck. All the hands were forward, and his call for help was not heard immediately. Fortunately he was not injured.

Lord Brassey had drawn his crew from the Channel Islands and small Cornish fishing villages. Some of them had never served in a steamer before. One A.B. was over sixty-two years old, yet he went aloft with the youngest. It is good to read the words of affectionate pride with which Lord Brassey writes of these men. They were indeed to him a band of brothers. And as to the opinion that British seamen are deteriorating, he will have none of it. Everything that he asked of his men was done. What more would you? Lord Brassey's own simple words would look well as an epitaph, and they are true: "The Sunbeam has been a happy ship; the authority patriarchal."—"The Spectator."

* The Royal Cruising Club Journal: Season 1914. London: Printed for the Royal Cruising Club, by C. F. Roworth, 88, Fetter Lane, E.C.

HINDU LAW BY MR. D. F. MULLA.*

We heartily welcome the second edition of Mr. D. F. Mulla's little volume on Hindu Law because the learned author has, in the words of Dr. Johnson, "endeavoured to comprehend law, not as a series of precedents, or collection of positive precepts, bit as a system of rational government and impartial justice." (Dr. Johnson's Life of Rowe). His object is to state as lucidly and shortly as he can the fundamental principles of Hindu Law in so far as the said principles have been established by the judgments of Courts of Justice. The principles are enumerated in the form of sections, and are aptly illustrated by examples drawn from decided cases. This analytical treatment of Hindu Law is highly to be commended, and we may say at once that it is excellent in design and execution, but for a defect which runs through the whole of the book, and which will be mentioned presently. The learned author admits in the preface that the primary cause of the difficulty of studying and comprehending Hindu Law "is to be found in the Joint Family system, an institution peculiar to the Hindu community, and involving legal conceptions novels to a student of modern law," and yet in a book which is meant for and which the author knows will be largely used by beginners, he does not treat of the Joint Family system and the novel conceptions it involves till we reach the 9th chapter. Such a conception should have been made clear *in limine*; its consanguinity to the Roman patria potestas pointed out, for the tendency to hold property in community has now been proved to the satisfaction of all scholars to be the ordinary mode of tenure in every part of the world. Instead of doing so the learned author waits till he reaches S. 171, at p. 165 before even the perfunctory treatment of the Joint Family with which he is satisfied.

But if the treatment of the Hindu Joint Family is so scanty, it is more than made up for by the very full account the author gives of the Stridhana or Woman's property, which corresponds to what Sir Henry Maine calls the "permissive property" of Roman Law, *peculium*, which by a strange blunder the author calls "peculiam" even in the second edition. Nothing could be more clear than the learned author's treatment of "Stridhana," and nothing more lucid.

* Principles of Hindu Law. By Dinshah Fardunji Mulla, Advocate, High Court, Bombay, &c. Bombay: N. M. Tripathi & Co., 1915. Second Edition. (Rs. 8 nett.)

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

YEAR BOOK OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AND TELEPHONY.*

The extensive use that is being made of wireless telegraphy in the present war lends a piquant interest to the publication of the third issue of the Year Book of Wireless Telegraphy and Telephony. The Year Book aiming, as it does, at proving a complete work of reference to wireless telegraphy all over the world has, in a very brief space of time, amply justified its existence. In presenting the third issue of this work, which necessarily covers a very wide field, the Editor modestly states that every effort has been made to keep its bulk within the smallest possible dimensions. The book actually contains 800 pages; and this fact, in view of the Editor's apology, and even a cursory reading of the book bear witness to the manifold ramifications and world-wide importance of the subject treated. An instructive feature of the book is the record of the development of wireless telegraphy from 1831 when Michael Faraday discovered electro-magnetic induction between two entirely separate circuits, to 1896, when Marconi came to England and conducted experiments over a distance of about 100 yards before the officials of the Post Office and onward still to June 1914 when the Marconi-Bellini-Tosi wireless direction finder was installed on board the s. s. Royal George and during a voyage from Bristol to Montreal the liner, even in the thickest weather and without the aid of compass or sextant was enabled to find her position when within a radius of about fifty miles of a land wireless station. This record, which is perhaps the most romantic of all records in the history of scientific inventions stopped abruptly in 1914 with the outbreak of the war. But it is to be hoped that the wide practical application that is now being made of the new science under the most varied conditions will result in the collection of a great volume of data leading up to important progress after the close of the mighty conflict when opportunities will again be afforded for peaceful pursuits and scientific reasearch. Some of the articles of the International Radio-Telegraphic Convention 1912, and of the International Convention on Safety of Life at Sea 1914, which together occupy sixty pages of the book, will now be read with interest tinged with irony. The most useful information relating to the laws and regulations on wireless telegraphy in force in various countries, is compressed in 200 pages of the book—only one page, however, is given to India. Complete lists of land, as well as ship, stations together with a world wireless map form another useful feature. But the most readable portion of the book comprises articles on the various questions bearing on the subject written by experts. The mere recital of the subjects gives an idea of the important place which wireless telegraphy occupies and will occupy in the progress of modern civilisation. Function of the Earth in Radiotelegraphy, International Radiotelegraphic Research during 1914 Long Distance Services, Wireless Newspapers at Sea, Applications of Wireless Telegraphy to Meteorology and Wireless Telegraphy in Survey—all these subjects are comprehensively dealt with. Of intimate interest to-day is the article on "Wireless and War at Sea" contributed by Mr. Hurd, the Naval expert of the "Daily Telegraph" and author of standard works on the subject. The article on "The Influence of Wireless Telegraphy on Modern Strategy" from the pen of Colonel Maude who has, during the present crisis, written on many occasions on this and kindred subjects is another important contribution. And the article on "Wireless Telegraphy" by Mr. H. J. Round forms an authoritative pronouncement on the present stages of a development of wireless work from which great hopes are entertained in the future.

* The Year Bork of Wireless Telegraphy and Telephony, 1915.—The Wireless Press Ltd. London, 3/6.

BOOK RECEIVED.

The Motor Car by D. McMillan—Longman's Technical Handicraft Series, 2/6.

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[Continued on 6th Column.]

A ROYAL TOWN-PLANNER.

THE BEAUTY OF JAIPUR.

Jaipur the capital of the premier State in Rajputana has often been called the most beautiful city in India. The city was built on a systematic plan by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II in the early part of the eighteenth century. Jaipur was so regularly built that it was considered to bear favourable comparison with a well-laid-out town like Darmstadt. No globe-trotter thinks his tour complete without a visit to Jaipur. The well-ordered town built of stone with its stately palace surrounded by beautiful gardens and the "Hawa Mahal" ("The Palace of the Winds")—a magnificent structure in the Indo-Saracenic style of architecture, is among the notable sights of India. The public gardens of Jaipur laid out by Dr. Debeak, which cost about four lakhs of rupees, are said to be the finest in India. The city perpetuates the name of its founder whose achievements as an astronomer and town-planner constitute a brilliant record in the history of the princes of India. Although the fame of Jai Singh, II rests chiefly on his talents as a scientist, he was a statesman of no mean order. It was he who foresaw the downfall of the Moghul Empire and the rise of the Maharatta Power. In statecraft, Jai Singh has been called the Machiavelli of his day.

Palace building was a passion with the Rajput princes. Each of the palaces of Rajputana is a self-contained miniature city with all its adjuncts. As Dr. Coomarswamy has well observed "there are no prouder nor more splendid buildings in the world than the Rajput palaces, nor built on finer sites. We often think nowadys of building as a desecration of natural beauty, because it has in Europe for so long actually been so; but these palaces, crowning the summits of lofty crags or flat topped hills, fortified on every side, or overlooking lakes or reservoirs, seem to be a living part of the soil on which they stand, and themselves have somewhat of the grandeur and nobility of mountains." Even the most conservative observer will freely admit the sublime splendour of the sunset scene presented by the shore and island palaces of Udaipur situated on Lake Pishola set in the midst of wild and somber scenery. There is nothing to mar the beauty and splendour of the vision and one is apt to forget in his admiration of the scene presented that, beyond the fairy palaces lies hidden the squalid suburb with its dark alleys pulsating with its teeming thousands,—the very existence of which appears to be denied and obscured by the range of towering palaces as seen from a view-point on the far-off side of the placid expanse of water. The story is repeated in all the Rajput palaces with their self-contained magnificence which refuses to spread beyond their walls, within which the elite of the Rajput clans lead at present a monotonous life, the predominant feature of which is exclusiveness. The object of Jai Singh was to reduce the contrast presented by the squalid suburbs crowded with houses built promiscuously in the primitive fashion which depreciated the dignity of the Rajput towns. His geometrical vision planned an airy town in which symmetry played a prominent part. To mature his plans Jai Singh engaged the services of Vidyadhar,—a Brahmin from Bengal who was an able town-planner. With the assistance of Vidyadhar who became his Prime Minister, Jai Singh laid out the present city of Jaipur in 1728 A.D., to supplant the ancient capital of Amber the Cremlin of Rajputana.

The new capital was built upon a regular plan, the main feature being a series of broad roads traversing the city. The principal thoroughfares are as much as 111 feet wide, the side streets 55 feet and even the back lanes 28 feet. The roads and streets bisect each other at right angles, each point of intersection being occupied by a market square. The Hindu loves to dwell in whitewashed houses symbolic of purity and of the goddess of fortune. But the glare of a white city was too strong for the delicate vision and aesthetic taste of Jai Singh and he introduced an innovation. According to his order, every house in his new capital was given a uniform wash of pleasing pearl pink tint, which has been adhered to by successive generations. Gardening has always been a passion with the Rajput princes and Jai Singh relieved the monotony of his stone-built capital which became as it were a set piece in the midst of natural surroundings. A competent observer has recorded:

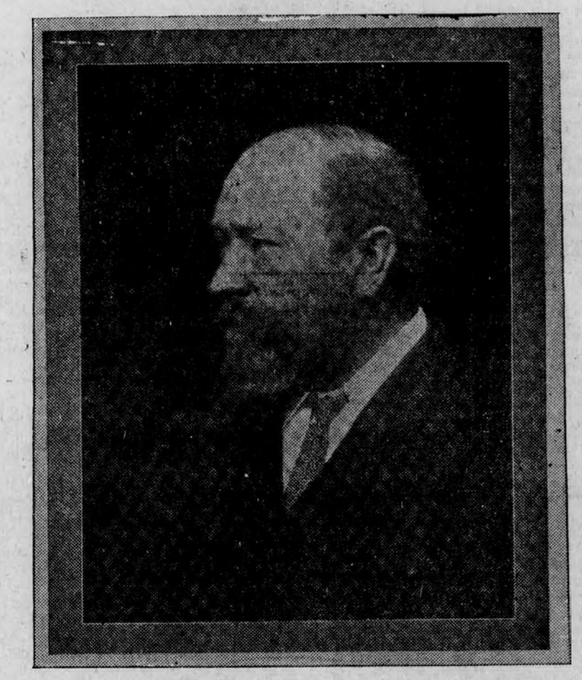
"The scene from the fountains, where the great thoroughfares of Jaipur converge, is one of the most picturesque in the world. The great open space is filled with stalls of fruit, vegetables and cereals; gay piece-goods from Cashmere, Cawnpore or Manchester are displayed from others; thousands of pigeons walk in and out on the pavement, taking the greatest interest in the gaily dressed bargainers in front of every stall. A continual stream of traffic flows up and down each broad roadway, foot passengers mingling with smartly caparisoned elephants, trains of camels, white donkeys and bullock carts; the syces or running footmen of some Rajput noble, cry passage for their master, who prances gravely in from the country on his white horse, with green and gold saddle, himself armed to the teeth with musket, pistol, sword and dagger; or some groom of the Maharaja comes along leading a muzzled panther or leopard. The houses are all washed rose colour, and glow warmly in the bright sunlight against the deep cobalt of the sky. On the roofs are smart groups of women and children, clad in wondrous colours, with flock of parrots, pigeons and crows sweeping round them, fluttering about the eaves or perched in every corner."

Bernier wrote of Paris in the 17th century as follows:

"You need not quit Paris, however, to contemplate the finest, the most magnificent view in the world; for assuredly it may be found on the *Pont-neuf*. Place yourself on the bridge during the day, and what can be conceived more extraordinary than the throngs of people and carriages, the strange bustle the various objects by which you are surrounded? Visit the same spot at night, and what, I fearlesly ask, can impress the mind like the scene you will witness?—Yes, my friend, when you are on the *Pont-neuf* at Paris, you may boldly aver, on my authority, that your eyes behold the grandest of all the artificial scenes in the world, excepting possibly some parts of China and Japan, which I have not visited. What will this view be, what will be its beauty, when the *Louvre* is completed?"

Paris of to-day remains unique in its way. But the charm of Jaipur is peculiarly its own. What would Bernier have said if it were possible for him to revisit the earth to gaze upon the city which the genius of Jaisingh built?

MR. GEORGE PAULING.



Mr. George Pauling is the head of the well-known firm of Pauling and Co., Contractors, of Westminister. Mr. George Pauling is an Imperial pioneer in constructional work, inasmuch as he and his firm are not content to tender merely for work which happens to be "going," but seek for openings themselves. Thus his enterprise in Africa and the Far East is now traditional. He secured the contract for the Chin-Chou-Aigun Railway which was never built owing to Japanese opposition, though it formed one of the most thorny diplomatic problems of recent years. Yet the Chinese Government which wanted the line has not forgotten the goodwill shown by the firm which will reap its reward in other directions. Most of the Rhodesian railway construction work was done by the firm which is also now engaged in similar operations in South East Africa in the Mozambique district. Even during the war the firm is carrying out operations in India, one of the few countries where these are in progress. As a matter of fact there is hardly a country—including South America—where it has not invaded the railway field.

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LOCALISING CASE-HARDENING.

The difficult of effectually protecting some parts of an article from the effects of the carbonising compound so that they may remain soft is well-known to all engaged in the process of case-hardening. A method which appears to overcome most of the disadvantages hitherto met with was described in a paper recently read before the Societe d' Encouragement pour l' Industrie National de France. In this the parts not to be hardened are protected by a metallic deposit or coating, which to fulfil the requirements, must be (*a*) solid at the cementing temperature, (*b*) impervious to the cementing materials, (*c*) easily obtained commercially and (*d*) easily removed after the operation. Copper and nickel are the only metals which fulfil conditions (*a*) and (*c*), and nickel fails to meet the requirements of condition (*b*). Copper alone gives quite satisfactory results, and the metal may be deposited by immersion in a salt solution by electrolysis, or by the Schoop spraying process. The first named, however, is not satisfactory, owing to the thinness and uncertain adherence of the coating. The electrolytic process is cheaper to install than the Schoop, or spraying, process, but the latter is quicker in action and more easily localised.

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INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LAMPS UNDERGROUND.

The improvements in the lighting of mines made possible by the introduction of electricity has been a great boon to the worker and a source of comfort to the owners for, without doubt, the use of electricity reduces the chances of explosion considerably. Precautions are, of course, necessary, and amongst them may be noted the following:—Lamps should be protected by a gas and water-proof glass, fitted in a strong metal holder; this fitting should be "earthed" so as to prevent shock, should the lamp need repair. In South Wales it has been recommended that the pressure at the lamps should be 50 volts, as at this even alternating currents are safe, the lamps should have stronger filaments, and so would last longer. There is danger from an electric light fitting becoming "alive," for instance:—A bracket of bent brass tube held against the wall, in the usual way supported an electric lamp taking current at 200 volts, the wires passing through the tubes; a man made a grab for the bracket, and in doing so the sharp edge of the tube, or the disc, cut through the insulating material, the tube became alive, and the man received a shock which caused the muscles of his hand to contract, and so prevented him from letting go; the result was eventually fatal. If the pressure had only been 50 volts, there would have been practically no danger. With 50 volt lamps taking current direct from a 50 volt service, all lamps being connected in parallel would be at their best, give a good illumination, and have a long life, and all lamps being of the same age, would give approximately the same light, a matter of serious importance, for if one lamp burns out when in series, the whole are extinguished and there would be trouble at the bottom of the pit.

DEPOSITION OF CONCRETE BY GRAVITY.

In these days when the use of reinforced, or ferro-concrete, is becoming almost universal it is, of course, natural that the methods of deposition, within the built-up wooden framing should be receiving serious consideration. In the building of H. M. Stationery Offices, Stamford Street an elaborate system of overhead travellers, electrically driven, was installed and the buckets or hoppers were run over the framings and the concrete brought to the work and tipped, in many cases direct into the framing, subsequently being rammed by hand into the interstices. A note in the last issue of "Ferro-concrete" shows that the system has still further advanced; the writer says:—Experience shows that the successful operation of shoots for the deposition of concrete by gravity can be assured by adopting an angle of about 45 degrees. The best type, it is said, is one of open-trough section from 8 ins. to 9 ins. wide, closed sections being used only at bends and hopper outlets. An open trough is less liable than a closed shoot to clog; any obstruction can be readily observed and removed. The first portion of the shoot, termed the "boom," rotating about and supplied from the concreting tower, should not exceed about 60 feet in length, and the second portion, known as the "free end," may be of any length up to 50 feet, so as to facilitate the placing of the concrete wherever it may be required, within the area commanded by the distribution plant.

SMALL AIR COMPRESSERS.

Many engineers have doubtless felt the need for a small high-pressure air compressor which could be used when no mechanical source of power was available. Messrs. Reavell, of Ranelagh Works, Ipswich, have supplied this long-felt want by designing a number of small compressors which can be worked by hand. In one type which is of special service in charging the starting bottles of Diesel engines, the compressor is capable of charging a bottle of 1 cubic ft. capacity up to 1,000 lbs. pressure in 2 hours when operated by hand at 70 r.p.m. The compressor has a water-jacket so that for intermittent working it is not necessary to arrange for circulation from the water main, but when arranged for power drive by oil engine it is necessary to have a connection to the nearest water main for the oil engine itself, unless an ample tank is provided with inlet and outlet pipes for thermo-syphon system. These machines are frequently used as testing sets for supplying compressed air for testing fittings of any kind which have to work at high pressure, and are most satisfactory machines for the purpose.

AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC LIGHTING PLANTS.

At a recent meeting of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, Mr. Leonard Andrews, in the course of a paper read by him, said that the city of Winnipeg had almost 40,000 H.P. installed in generating plant, and that another 5,000 k.w. machine was being erected. In spite of war conditions the station output was still growing. The last two completed water turbines were tested after a 30-day continuous run; the makers had guaranteed 6,800 H.P. with a net head of 45 feet, but actually they were able to obtain 7,200 H.P. with 80 per cent. gate opening under a head of 46 feet.

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(Continued from 1st column.)

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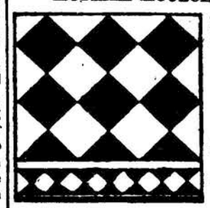

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HARD FIGHTING IN GALLIPOLI.

A SURPRISE LANDING.

VALOUR OF DOMINION TROPS.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE ALLIES.

A GRAPHIC PEN-PICTURE.

A special correspondent of "The Times" sent the following graphic narrative of the landing and operations of the Allies' Expeditionary Forces on the Gallipoli Peninsula. The despatch of the correspondent is dated April 24, the very day the troops were landed:—

The great venture has at last been launched, and the entire fleet of warships and transports is now steaming slowly towards the shores of Gallipoli.

On April 23 the weather showed signs of moderating, and at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon the first of the transports slowly made its way through the maze of shipping towards the entrance of Mudros Bay. Immediately the patent apathy which has gradually overwhelmed every one changed to the utmost enthusiasm, and as the huge liners steamed through the Fleet, their decks yellow with khaki, the crews of the warships cheered them on to victory, whilst the bands played them out with an unending variety of popular airs. The soldiers in the transports answered this last salutation from the Navy with deafening cheers, and no more inspiring spectacle has ever been seen than this great expedition setting forth for better or for worse.

A NIGHT ON BOARD.

April 26.

Slowly through the night of April 24 our squadron, which was to land the covering force of the Australian Contingent just north of Gaba Tepe, steamed towards its destination. The troops on board were the guests of the crews, and our generous sailors entertained them loyally. At dusk all lights were extinguished, and very shortly afterwards the troops retired for a last rest before their ordeal at dawn.

At 1 a.m. the ships arrived off their appointed rendezvous, five miles from the landing-place, and stopped. The soldiers were aroused from their slumbers and were served with a last hot meal. A visit to the mess decks showed these Australians, the majority of whom were about to go into action for the first time under the most trying circumstances, possessed at 1 o'clock in the morning courage to be cheerful, quiet and confident. There was no sign of nerves or undue excitement such as one might very reasonably have expected.

HALF HOUR OF SUPPRESSED EXCITEMENT.

At 2-5 a.m. the signal was given for the troops to embark in the boats which were lying alongside, and this was carried out with great rapidity, in absolute silence, and without a hitch or an accident of any kind. Each one of the three ships which had embarked troops transferred them to four small boats apiece towed by a steam pinnace, and in this manner the men of the covering force were conveyed to the shore. More of the Australian Brigade were carried in destroyers, which were to go close in shore and land them from boats as soon as those towed by the pinnaces had reached the beach.

At 3 a.m. it was quite dark and all was ready for the start. The tows were cast off by the battleships and the ladders taken in and the decks cleared for action, the crews going to general quarters. Then we steamed slowly towards the shore, each of the battleships being closely followed by her tows, which looked exactly like huge snakes gliding relentlessly after their prey. I do not suppose the suppressed excitement of this last half-hour will ever be forgotten by those who were present. No one could tell at the last minute what would happen. Would the enemy be surprised or would he be ready on the alert to pour a terrible fire on the boats as they approached the beach?

The whole operation had been timed to allow the pinnaces and boats to reach the beach just before daybreak so that the Turks, if they had been forewarned, would not be able to see to fire before the Australians had obtained a firm footing and, it was hoped, good cover on the foreshore.

Exactly at 4-10 a.m. the three battleships in line abreast four cables apart arrived about 2,500 yards from the shore, which was just discernible in the gloom. The engines were stopped, guns were manned, and the powerful searchlights made ready for use if required. The tows, which up to this time had followed astern, were ordered to advance to the shore. The battleships took up positions somewhat further out on either flank, for to them was assigned the duty of supporting the attack with their guns as soon as light allowed.

ENEMY ALARMED.

At 4-50 a.m. the enemy suddenly showed an alarm light, which flashed for 10 minutes and then disappeared. The next three minutes after its first appearance passed in breathless anxiety. We could just discern the dull outline of the boats which appeared to be almost on the beach. Just previously to this seven destroyers conveying the other men of the brigade glided noiselessly through the intervals between the battleships and followed the boats in shore.

At 4-53 a.m. there suddenly came a very sharp burst or rifle fire from the beach, and we knew our men were at last at grips with the enemy. This fire lasted only for a few minutes and then was drowned by a faint British cheer wafted to us over the waters. How comforting and inspiring was the sound at such a moment! It seemed like a message sent to tell us that the first position had been won and a firm hold obtained on the beach.

At 5.03 a.m. the fire intensified, and we could tell from the sound that our men were firing. It lasted until 5-28 and then died down somewhat. No one on board knew what was happening, although dawn was gradually breaking, because we were looking due east into the sun slowly rising behind the hills, which are almost flush with the foreshore, and there was also a haze. Astern at 5-26 we saw the outline of some of the transports, gradually growing bigger as they approached the coast. They were bringing up the remainder of the Australians and New Zealanders.

AUSTRALIANS' BAYONET WORK.

It was a trying moment, but the Australian volunteers rose as a man to the occasion. They waited neither for orders nor for the boats to reach the beach, but springing out into the sea, they waded ashore and forming some sort of a rough line rushed straight on the flashes of the enemy's rifles. Their magazines were not even charged. So they just went in with cold steel, and I believe I am right in saying that the first Ottoman Turk since the last Crusade received an Anglo-Saxon bayonet in him at 5 minutes after 5 a.m. on April 25. It was over in a minute. The Turks in this first trench were bayonetted or ran away, and a maxim gun was captured.

Then the Australians found themselves facing an almost perpendicular cliff of loose sandstone, covered with thick shrubbery, and somewhere half-way up the enemy had a second trench strongly held, from which they poured a terrible fire on the troops below, and the boats pulling back to the destroyers for the second landing party.

Here was a tough proposition to tackle in the darkness, but these Colonials are practical above all else, and they went about it in a practical way. They stopped a few moments to pull themselves together and to get rid of their packs, which no troops should carry in an attack, and then charged their magazines. Then it is race of athletes proceeded to scale the cliffs without responding to the enemy's fire. They lost some men, but did not worry, and in less than a quarter of an hour the Turks were out of their second position either bayoneted or in full flight.

AUSTRALIANS' BLOOD UP.

But then the Australians, whose blood was up, instead of entrenching themselves and waiting developments, pushed northward and eastwards inland in search of fresh enemies to tackle with the bayonet. The ground is so broken and ill-defined that it was very difficult to select a position to entrench, especially as, after the troops imagined they had cleared a section, they were continually being sniped from all sides. Thereafter, they preferred to continue the advance.

It is impossible for any army to defend a long beach in any force, especially when you do not know exactly where an attack will be made, and when your troops will come under the fire of the guns of warships. The Turks, therefore, only had a comparatively weak force actually holding the beach, and they seemed to have relied on the difficult nature of the ground and their scattered snipers to delay the advance until they would bring up reinforcements from the interior. Some of the Australians who had pushed inland were counter-attacked and almost outflanked by these on-coming reserves, and had to fall back after suffering very heavy casualties.

It was then the turn of the Turks to counter-attack, and this they continued to do throughout the afternoon, but the Australians never yielded a foot of ground on the main ridge, and reinforcements were continually poured up from the beach as fresh troops were disembarked from the transports. The enemy's artillery fire, however, presented a very difficult problem. As soon as the light became good the Turks enfiladed the beach with two field guns from Gaba Tepe and with two others from the north. This shrapnel fire was incessant and deadly. In vain did the warships endeavour to put them out of action with their secondary armament. For some hours they could not be accurately located, or else were so well protected that our shells failed to do them any harm. The majority of the heavy casualties suffered during the day were from shrapnel, which swept the beach and the ridge on which the Australians and New Zealanders had established themselves.

TURKISH ATTACK PRESSED.

As the enemy brought up reinforcements towards dusk his attacks became more and more vigorous, and he was supported by a powerful artillery inland, which the ships' guns were powerless to deal with. The pressure on the Australians and New Zealanders became heavier, and the line they were occupying had to be contracted for the night. General Birwood and his Staff went ashore in the afternoon and devoted all their energies to securing the position, so as to hold firmly to it until the following morning, when it was hoped to get some field guns in position to deal with the enemy's artillery.

TURKS AND THE BAYONET.

Throughout the nights of the 25th and the early morning of the 26th there was continual fighting, as the Turks made repeated attacks to endeavour to drive the Australians and New Zealanders from their positions. On several occasions parties of the Colonials made local counter-attacks and drove the enemy off with the bayonet, which the Turks will never face.

On the morning of the 26th it became known that the enemy had been very largely reinforced during the night and was preparing for a big assault from the north-east. This movement began about 9-30 a.m. From the ships we could see large numbers of the enemy creeping along the top of the hills endeavouring to approach our positions under cover and then to annoy our troops with their incessant sniping. He had also brought up more guns during the night and plastered the whole position once again with shrapnel.

HEIGHTS BOMBARDED.

The rifle and machine-gun fire became heavy and unceasing. But the enemy were not going to be allowed to have matters all their own way with their artilllery. Seven warships had moved in close to the shore, whilst the Queen Elizabeth, farther out, acted as a kind of chaperone to the lot. Each covered a section of the line, and when the signal was given opened up a bombardment of the heights and valleys beyond, which can only be described as terrific.

Turkish infantry moved forward to the attack. They were met by every kind of shell which our waships carry, from 15in. shrapnel from the Queen Elizabeth, each one of which contains 20,000 bullets, to 12in., 6in., and 12-pounders.

The noise, smoke, and concussion produced was unlike anything you can even imagine until you have seen it. The hills in front looked as if they had suddenly been transformed into smoking volcanoes, the common shell throwing up great chunks of ground and masses of black smoke, whilst the shrapnel formed a white canopy above. Sections of ground were covered by each ship all around our front trenches, and the ranges being known, the shooting was excellent. Nevertheless, a great deal of the fire was, of necessity, indirect and the ground affords such splendid cover that the Turks continued their advance in a most gallant manner, whilst their artillery, not only plastered our positions on shore with shrapnel, but actually tried to drive the ships off the coast by firing at them, and their desperate snipers, in place of a better target, tried to pick up officers and men on the decks and bridges. We picked up many bullets in the deck afterwards.

Some Turkish warship started to fire over the Peninsula. The Triumph dropped two 10in. shells within a few yards of her, whereupon she retired up the Straits to a safer position from which she occasionally dropped a few shells into space, but so far has done no damage.

A MAGNIFICENT SCENE.

The scene at the height of this engagement was sombre, magnificent, and unique. The day was perfectly clear, and you could see right down the coast as far as Sedd-ul-Bahr. There the warships of the first division were blazing away at Aki Baba and the hills around it, covering their summits with a great white cloud of bursting shells. Farther out the giant forms of the transports which accompanied that division loomed up through the slight mist. Almost opposite Gaba Tepe a cruiser close in shore was covering the low ground with her guns and occasionally dropping shells right over into the Straits on the far side. Opposite the hills in possession of the Australian and New Zealand troops an incessant fire was kept up from the ships. Beyond lay our transports, which had moved further out to avoid the Turkish warships' shells and those of some battery which fires persistently.

Beyond all the Queen Elizabeth, with her eight huge, monstrous 15in. guns, all pointed shorewards, seemed to theaten immediate annihilation to any enemy who dared even to aim at the squadron under the charge.

On shore the rifle and machine-gun fire was incessant, and at times rose into a perfect storm as the Turks pressed forward their attack. The hills were ablaze with shells from the ships and the enemy's shrapnel, whilst on the beach masses of troops were waiting to take their places in the trenches, and the beach parties worked incessantly at landing stores, material, and ammunition.

This great attack lasted some two hours, and during this time we received encouraging messages from the beach. "Thanks for your assistance. Your guns are inflicting awful losses on the enemy." The Turks must, in fact, have suffered terribly from this concentrated fire from so many guns and from the infantry in the trenches.

END OF THE FIGHT.

The end came amidst a flash of bayonets and a sudden charge of the Colonials, before which the Turks broke and fled amidst a perfect tornado of shells from the ships. They fell back sullen and checked but not yet defeated, but for the remainder of the day no big attack was pressed home, and the Colonials gained some ground by local counter-attacks which enlarged and consolidated the position they were holding.

The Turks kept up their incessant shrapnel fire throughout the day, but the Colonials were now dug in and could not be shaken by it in their trenches, whilst the reserves had also prepared shelter trenches and dug-outs on the slopes.

Some prisoners were captured, including an officer, who said that the Turks were becoming demoralized by the fire of the guns and that the Germans now had difficulty in getting them forward to the attack. We are well entrenched, and they will probably do likewise and we shall see a repetition of the siege warfare out here.

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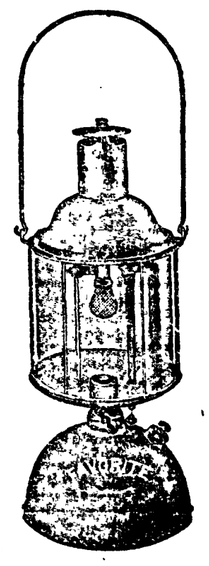

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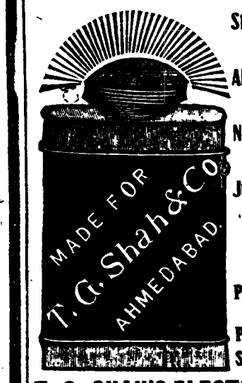

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CHILDREN'S WAR MEMORIES.

WHERE PATRIOTISM CAN PLAY HIS PART.

One of the acute domestic problems of the war is how to interpret it to the children that it may make them better men and women, says a writer in "The Times." It is a more difficult problem than at first appears. A man must be over 50 now to have any recollections of the Franco-Prussian war; probably he must be over 60 to have recollections that are worth anything, unless circumstances threw him into the actual war zone. If the ordinary Briton who was 10 years old in 1870 will sift his memories of those days, he will find them almost incredibly few and trivial.

One such, of all the tremendous events, can recall but three incidents, all unrelated and equally futile. First, the sentiment of the neighbourhood was then, one regrets to remember, overwhelmingly in favour of the Prussians, and we children, knowing nothing, took the sentiment from our elders; all except the two Dalrymple boys. They had been born in France, a thing which seemed to us then an absurd and contemptible circumstance to have permitted. It was in a corner of a lawn of the Dalrymple house that the elder boy, the younger somewhere vaguely in the background, stood and sang defiantly a song of which the refrain was, *Oh, la belle France, je t'aime!* He sang with evident intention to provoke hostilities; and hostilities ensued. Of the fight and its issue memory recalls nothing; only the figure of the boy—rather a gallant little figure—dressed in grey on the corner of the green lawn by the flower beds. And he had a small switch in his hand which he laid carefully on the ground before the fight began. But for the Dalrymple boy and that song, one would hardly even remember that one's sentiments then were anti-Napoleonic.

THE WAR-ANGEL.

The second recollection is of an exhibition of, presumably, war relics, perhaps after the war was over, in the Rotunda of the county town near which we lived. The gems of the exhibition were *chassepot* and a *mitrailleuse*. Memory holds nothing of whatever else may have been there, nor any detail of the weapons themselves, only the fact of a *chassepot* and a mitrailleuse, and that there were perhaps, a score of other people looking at them at the same time, while the sun shone through a window behind, and the elder sister who accompanied one wore a bright green dress and a hat wreathed in pink rosebuds.

The third recollection is incomprehensible. It was sunset of a winter afternoon, and all one side of the sky was flooded with rose and flame. There were some six or seven boys together in certain public gardens where we would loiter on our homeward evening way from the Seminary for Sons of the Gentry whereat we spent long but not unprofitable days. Suddenly from one of the group the cry went up, "The War Angel! Look at the War-Angel!" And against the flaming back-ground of the sunset we all saw it; the great figure with wide, clear-cut wings, beating its way across the sky from left to right and trailing behind long robes of fire. Terrified, we scattered and fled, not stopping until we had broken into our respective households shouting the intelligence that the War-Angel had come to England.

THE POINT OF VIEW.

Of all the gigantic drama, the mighty sweep of events, the passions, and the Empire's fall, nothing impressed itself on the mind of a boy of 10. Nothing remains but the figure of another boy in grey; the two words *chassepot* and *mitrailleuse* with a scene of people and a green dress; and the cloud portent in the sunset sky. From the vision of the Angel one must infer that at the time the war was much in our thoughts. But of the war itself, its incidents, all is gone. All that one knows of it has been gathered from later reading; it is no more a living memory than are the wars of Rome and Carthage.

This war, of course, comes nearer home to English boys of to-day, and one assumes that they must in after years remember more of it. At least they will remember the tramp of khaki armies and how members of their own families went to fight and, it may be, did not come back. But if one listens to boys' talk about the war it gives one some glimpse of the difficulties:—"Daddy, do the Germans shoot at women?" "Sometimes I am afraid they have done it." "And do they hit them when they aim at them?" "That depends on how far away they are and whether they aim carefully." "If a German was about a hundred yards away from a woman and didn't aim very carefully, would he hit her?" Or again:—"Are German trenches longer than Russian ones?" "Some may be long and some short." "Well, is a middle-sized German trench longer than a middle-sized Russian one?"

They talk, the children, of millions of men fighting as they speak of millions of sparrows in the garden. War is but a multiplication of single combats, and their minds can grasp but a few at a time; and all higher numbers—twenty or a trillion—are meaningless. No battle in Flanders is as important as the battle on the playroom floor with their own tin soldiers; and if you tell them of the death of one whom they knew, the brother of a playmate with whom they have romped and talked, they listen with an impatient shamefacedness, ask whether he also shot the man who shot him, and return to their own warfares.

A BRITON'S FAITH.

The incapacity of the boy's mind to grasp the concepts of liberty and truth and justice, the principles of international law and of ethics, is, of course, older than Aristotle. Doubtless it is well that it is so. But, perhaps, judiciously and not didactically, lest the war become no more than lesson, one can by concentration impress one a[illegible] minds, the fact that England chose as her cause for drawing the sword the defence of her word signed to a scrap of paper, and that she did so because no Briton, man or boy, can ever dishonour himself, his country, or his King by breaking his word in great things or in small.

In later years they can read in books how gallantly their uncles, their brothers, and their fathers fought, with all about the war itself. It will be enough almost to repay to the Empire in the next generation all her loss if that one conviction can be interwoven in the very fabric of the children's beings now, to grow with them as their minds and bodies grow. For the rest, their actual memories of the war may remain mere glimpses of other boys in grey, of a snatch of song, or a green dress, and of a Terror in the skies, not, probably, a [illegible] Angel but a Thing which dropped

POISONED WELLS

GERMAN MODE OF WARFARE IN AFRICA.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies issued the following communication during mail week:—

On the occupation of Swakopmund on January 14, 1915, by the Union troops, it was discovered that six wells from which water was to be drawn for human consumption had been poisoned by means of arsenical cattle dip. In some instances bags full of this poison were found in the wells.

On February 13 General Botha addressed a letter to Lieutenant-Colonel Franke, the Commander of the German forces, drawing his attention to the fact that such an act was contrary to Article No. 23 (a) of The Hague Convention, and informing him that, if the practice was persisted in, he would hold the officers concerned responsible and he would be reluctantly compelled to employ such measures of reprisal as might seem advisable.

To this letter Lieutenant-Colonel Franke replied on February 21 that the troops under his command had been given orders:—

If they can possibly prevent it not to allow any water supplies to fall into the hands of the enemy in a form which allows such supplies to be used either by man or beasts. Accordingly, the officer in charge when Swakopmund was evacuated had several sacks of cooking salt thrown into the wells. But we found that the salting of the water could in a short time be rendered ineffective. Thereafter we tried Kopper Dip, and we found that by using this material, any enemy occupying the town would for some time have to rely on water brought from elsewhere.

Lieutenant-Colonel Franke also claimed that, in order to prevent "inflicting injury to the health of the enemy," instructions had been given that the wells so treated should be marked by warning notices and stated that he had sent one of the oldest of his Staff officers to Sawkopmund to inspect what had been done in the matter.

SUPPORT OF GERMAN MILITARY AUTHORITIES

General Botha replied on February 28 expressing regret that this use of poison apparently received the support of the German military authorities. He again drew attention to the breach of Article No. 23 (a) of The Hague Convention, and pointed out that the offence against customs of civilized wargfare was in no degree lessened by the exhibition of warning notices, even if displayed, and added that, as a matter of fact, no such notices had been found when Swakopmund was occupied. Finally, General Botha repeated his intention to hold the officer commanding responsible, and reiterated the hope that the German military authorities would refrain from similar practices in future.

However, on March 22 a message, dated March 10, from a Captain Kruger, of the German Protectorate troops, to an outpost at Pforte was intercepted. It reads as follows:—

The patrol at Gabib has been instructed thoroughly to infect with disease the Ida Mine. Approach Swakop and Ida Mine with extreme caution, and do not water there any more.

Since their evacuation of Aus, Warmbad, and other places, the German troops have consistently poisoned all the wells along the railway line in their retirement.

GARROS A CAPTIVE.

LAST GREAT EXPLOIT

Garros, the famous French aviator, than whom none has done finer service during the war, is reported to have been captured by the Germans. First before his capture, however, he was responsible for yet another fine exploit in the air, the incident being described by a correspondent in France as follows:—

A German aeroplane was reported shortly for the town, doubtless for the purpose of bomb dropping. It is one of Garros' specialities to give battle to the enemy's aircraft aloft in the clouds, and his energies have been often called forth within the last few days, during which German activity has been greatly accentuated. So he was quickly on the track of this morning's invader, an Aviatik. Beating it for speed he was able to jockey for position at his will, and, finally, swooped upon it from above and behind.

Reserving his fire with admirable coolness he did not shoot until he was within twenty yards of his prey. Then he fired with fatal precision. Two bullets took effect, and the German machine dashed swiftly to earth. Both the aviator and his observer had been shot dead with the two bullets, Garros was alone, but just as in his famous Mediterranean flight when, even among the dangerous air eddies above Sardinia, he was one of the first aviators to take his hands from his wheel to consult his maps and take observations, so now he shows himself a master of balance and automatic control. Two Germans with two shots, 1,500 yards up is pretty fine shooting for anyone, let alone a man handling an aeroplane at the same time.

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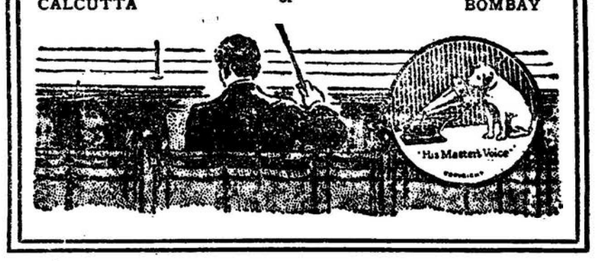

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I am, yours truly, Mrs. J. BARTLETT.

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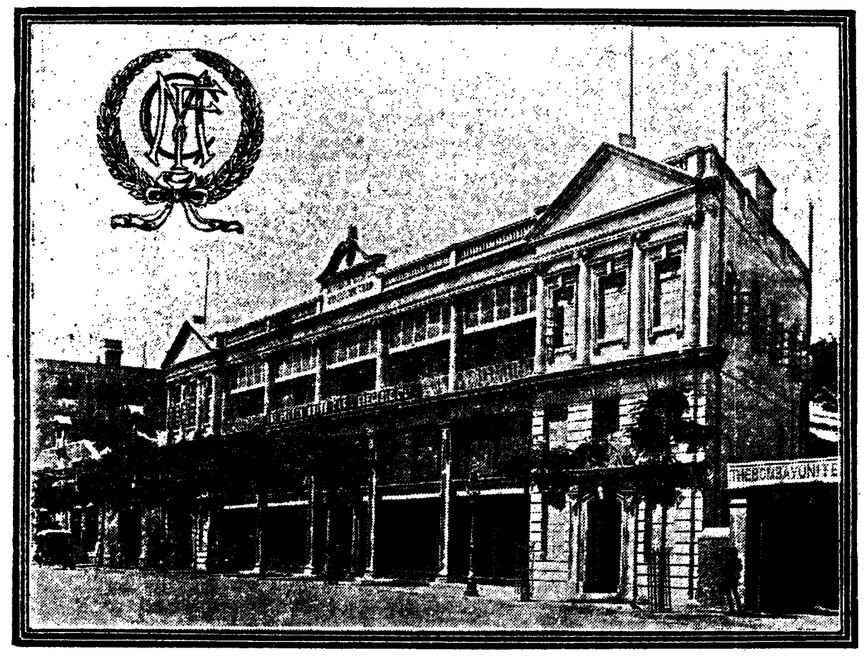

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